

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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Vol IV No 193

3 October 1984

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REAGAN'S QUOTA REMARKS 'PUZZLE' OFFICIALS

OW020437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- The government and the auto industry were puzzled Tuesday at U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks expressing hope for continued Japanese curbs on car exports. "We can't take the remarks as such since it is not clear in what context he made them," said an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "We haven't heard anything about it from the U.S. Government."

Some officials suggested the remarks should be discounted in view of the fact that they were made in Detroit, the heart of the U.S. auto industry, during a presidential campaign tour. Industry officials said they do not think the Reagan administration has decided on what to do with the export restraints limiting shipments to 1.85 million cars for the year ending next March.

With six months to go before the quota agreement expires, there is no predicting how the issue will be settled, they added. Both MITI and the industry will wait and see until the U.S. presidential election ends, the officials indicated.

Nissan Motor Co. President Ishihara, who heads the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, has already suggested U.S. policy will not become clear until after the election.

OFFICIAL EXPECTS OCT STEEL TALKS WITH U.S.

OW030633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Japan and the United States are expected to start talks in Tokyo later this month on voluntary steel export restraint by Japan, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The United States has proposed to hold talks between Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and Japanese Government officials on October 22 and 23, he said. "Though we have not accepted the proposal yet, we have no reason to reject it," the official said, who declined to be named.

President Ronald Reagan called for voluntary restraints on September 19 when he rejected a U.S. steel industry call for mandatory quotas on imported steel. The move by U.S. steel industry was prompted by a sharp increase in foreign share of the U.S. steel market as a result of increased imports from South Korea and Brazil during the first half of this year. Lighthizer is expected to visit South Korea after Japan, according to the official.

DEFENSE CHIEF KURIHARA MEETS SACEUR IN BRUSSELS

OW030057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Supreme Allied Commander Europe [SACEUR] Gen. Bernard Rogers Tuesday sided with Western press speculation that there would be changes in the Soviet leadership in the near future. The U.S. general made the prediction during 40-minute talks with Yuko Kurihara, Japanese Cabinet Minister in charge of the Defense Agency, who was here after visiting Washington.

Gen Rogers gave no clue substantiating his speculation, Japanese officials said. There has been persistent speculation in the Western press that Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, reportedly in poor health, might give up his post.

Gen. Rogers said the nuclear balance between NATO and Warsaw Treaty troops was nearly on the par but said the latter troops have become superior in conventional weapons. NATO has increasingly to rely on nuclear power if this situation persists and it should strengthen its conventional arms power, Rogers was quoted as telling Kurihara.

KUNAYEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION TO VISIT 25 OCT

OWO30831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- One of the 12 Soviet inner Cabinet members will head a parliamentary mission to Japan later this month, the Diet (parliament) said Wednesday. Dimmukhamed Kunayev, full Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his group will arrive on October 25 for a weeklong visit at the invitation of the both houses, Diet officials said.

Kunayev's will be the highest Soviet parliamentary mission to visit Japan in the past two decades. No Politburo member headed such missions, except the 1964 delegation led by then Vice Premier Anastas Mikoyan.

Japan sent seven parliamentary missions and the Soviet Union six after they began exchanges in 1964. Japan froze such exchanges after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 and canceled an invitation to a Soviet delegation scheduled to visit Japan in January 1980. Avgust Voss, chairman of one of two chambers of the Soviet parliament, told a Japanese Diet mission in late August that a Supreme Soviet delegation will visit Tokyo in late October.

A senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the visit of the Soviet mission and said this shows Moscow's wish to promote bilateral ties.

REPORTAGE OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S JAPAN VISIT

TV Interview

OWO21350 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Exclusive interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by NHK Foreign News Department reporter Okamoto, held on the afternoon of 2 October at Thach's hotel room in Tokyo -- recorded; interview conducted in Vietnamese with Japanese translation appearing in subtitles; the following translation is from the original Vietnamese]

[Text] [Okamoto] Your Excellency Minister; you said in Hanoi and Bangkok that the Indochinese countries and the nations concerned should hold talks unconditionally to resolve the Kampuchea issue. What are the nations concerned you talked about?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The nations concerned are, first, the three Indochinese countries and the five ASEAN nations. Then, between the Indochinese countries and China, there are interrelated issues. Following the agreements between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states, and between the three Indochinese countries and China, there should be an international conference that includes those countries and the five big countries that took part in ending the war and restoring peace in Indochina, the 1954 Geneva conference, the 1961-62 Geneva conference on Laos, the Paris conference on Vietnam, as well as India, the nation that participated in international control and the conferences to end the war in Vietnam and Indochina. We suggest that India discharge its responsibility as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Okamoto] When do you think (?the talks are possible)?

[Nguyen Co Thach] I hope that in the coming days, at the UN General Assembly, I will meet with the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers to make arrangements for dialogues.

[Okamoto] Then, there will be no need for Japan and Pol Pot?

[Nguyen Co Thach] We do not want to place Japan and Pol Pot together. Japan is a great people in the world. We highly respect Japan, but, regrettably, in the Southeast Asia situation, Japan has supported and recognized Pol Pot, and supported China and ASEAN in opposition to the three Indochinese countries. Japan has not contributed to peace in the region; it has undermined peace in the region. We, therefore, cannot welcome Japan. If Japan makes contributions to peace in the region, we will welcome Japan.

[Okamoto] Your Excellency will meet Minister Abe tomorrow. What hope do you have for the talks?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Foreign Minister Abe's three proposals are just like the stands of China and ASEAN. The only difference is that China and ASEAN do not have the money to carry out those measures financially. Therefore, we cannot accept that. I hope that the Japanese Government can make contributions to peace in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, I am also very practical. I am preparing myself for the possibility of Japan's lack of readiness to make contributions to peace and continuing its policy of supporting China and ASEAN in opposition to the three Indochinese countries.

Refugees Protest Visit

OW03027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Nearly 100 Vietnamese refugees chanted "Thach go home" and "No aid to Cuba of Asia" in front of the Foreign Minister Wednesday to protest Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Japan. The protesters chanted these and other anti-Hanoi slogans as Thach came to the ministry for talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

The demonstration, the biggest ever staged in front of the Foreign Ministry in many months, was orderly as more than a hundred Japanese policemen maintained order. "We are against Japanese economic aid to Vietnam because it does not reach ordinary Vietnamese," one protester said. He said he and other protesters are from South Vietnam and still have families there. "We are opposed to meaningless war in Kampuchea and Laos," another unnamed protester said in reference to Vietnam's military involvement in Vietnam's neighboring countries. The refugees carried South Vietnam's yellow flags with red strips to demonstrate their opposition to the present communist government.

Thach arrived in Tokyo Monday for the first Japan-Vietnam foreign ministers meeting since the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops six years ago. He will leave for New York Thursday to attend the United Nations General Assembly session. The protesters who now work in Japan chanted "Stop aid to Vietnam," "Go home Thach," in Vietnamese, English and faltering Japanese. The Tokyo government has suspended economic assistance to Vietnam since the invasion and has told a Kampuchean coalition and ASEAN countries it has no plan to resume aid unless Hanoi pulls its troops out from their occupied territory. The refugees also sang "Vietnam, Vietnam," the popular South Vietnamese song and distributed leaflets protesting Japanese aid to Hanoi to passers-by.

Meeting With Abe

OW030549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Japan and Vietnam failed Wednesday to iron out their major differences over the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea despite Hanoi's pledge to withdraw most of its troops in five to 10 years. Visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made the pledge in a two-hour meeting with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe while about 100 Vietnamese refugees staged a protest demonstration just outside of the Foreign Ministry. The refugees chanted "Thach go home" and "No aid to Cuba of Asia" to protest Thach's visit to Tokyo. "We are opposed to meaningless war in Kampuchea and Laos," said one protester.

The foreign ministers concentrated their discussions on the Kampuchean issue and agreed to continue the Kampuchean dialogue to "create a climate" leading to a solution. Abe proposed personnel, cultural and academic exchanges between Japan and Vietnam to facilitate and improve bilateral relations which have been aggravated since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea six years ago, a ministry official said.

During the first foreign ministers' meeting since then, Abe and Thach each insisted their basic positions and differed over the roles of former Kampuchean leader Pol Pot and his followers. The ministry official said Abe criticized Hanoi for asking for creation of a safety zone in neighboring Thailand and suggested to Thach that Vietnam discuss the issue of the removal of the Pol Pot faction during future talks rather than as a precondition of such talks.

Thach told Abe his country plans to withdraw most of its troops from Kampuchea in the next "five to 10 years" even without a political solution during which he predicted the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean regime of Heng Samrin could establish itself as a legitimate government, the official added.

The Japanese foreign minister argued that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is "a violation of fundamental international principles" and reiterated Japan's backing of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its pursuit of peace in Indochina. Abe also stressed that his three-point Kampuchean peace proposal, made during the expanded ASEAN foreign ministers' conference in Jakarta in July, is designed to promote the ASEAN appeal of September 1983, while taking Vietnam's thinking into consideration.

Thach accused Japan of failing to honor its previous commitment for economic aid during what a ministry official called a "frank" exchange of views with Abe. The Tokyo government has suspended economic assistance to Hanoi after Vietnamese troops moved into Kampuchea. The Vietnamese leader also questioned the legitimacy of Japan's economic aid to China, which has been at odds with Hanoi and relayed his country's concern about Japan's growing military power.

Abe spelled out Japan's economic aid policy toward China and dismissed the Vietnamese fear of Japan's military might, a ministry source said. When asked by Abe about Soviet bases on Vietnamese soil, Thach declined direct comment other than to say, "We are opposed to interferences by big powers."

Holds Press Conference

OW030841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- The door is open for Japan to participate in an international conference on Kampuchea if Tokyo is prepared to contribute to peace and stability in Indochina, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Wednesday.

But he cautioned during a news conference that the chances of Japanese participation in such a conference at present are very slim because of Japan's pro-ASEAN policy on Kampuchea.

Stressing that his talks Wednesday morning with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe were successful, Thach said that he did not come to Tokyo to beg for Japanese economic aid. "It's true that we are in economic difficulties," the Vietnamese leader told the news conference at the heavily-guarded Japan National Press Club. But unlike [as received] people in neighboring Thailand, he argued, "people in our country are equally poor."

Police cordoned off a sidewalk to the club and a Vietnamese refugee opposed to the Hanoi government was turned back by police.

Thach said he did not take up the economic aid issue in his talks with Abe but chided the Japanese Government for failing to honor a pledge of 14 billion yen (57 million dollars) in aid that it made in 1978 prior to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. As for a proposal to create an international monitoring committee, the visiting Vietnamese foreign minister insisted that Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should reach agreement first of all on what such a committee should monitor in Kampuchea and who should be its members.

Foreign Ministry officials said Thach told Abe Vietnam will withdraw most of its troops from Kampuchea in the next five to 10 years, and earlier if a political solution can be found.

Thach argued that China's diplomacy is very changeable and advised outsiders to approach it with caution, saying, "You cannot predict Chinese policy." He also denied the existence of Soviet military installations in Vietnam but admitted Soviet ships and aircraft visit his country.

As in the morning session with Abe, Thach told the news conference that Vietnam is calling for the removal of Pol Pot as a step toward a solution to the Kampuchean problem. "He does not belong in an international conference or the United Nations but in a prison," the Vietnamese foreign minister stressed as he related Pol Pot's brief but bloody rule of Kampuchea. Thach declined comment on when Hanoi could normalize diplomatic relations with the United States, although he predicted normalization of relations would benefit Washington and lead to peace in Southeast Asia.

He will leave for the United Nations Thursday to attend its General Assembly Session and meet with foreign ministers of some 40 countries on Kampuchea and other issues.

DIETMEN TO VISIT DPRK FOR FISHERY TALKS

OWO20551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- A Japanese parliamentary delegation will travel to North Korea next week for talks aimed at renewing a private fishing pact expired two years ago, sources said Tuesday. The seven-member mission, to be headed by Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of the Japan-(North) Korean Parliamentary League, was scheduled to leave for Pyongyang via Beijing on October 8 for talks with Hyon Chun-kuk, chairman of (North) Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association. Members of the supra-partisan parliamentary group will also include Hideyoshi Hirose, socialist Diet member and the league's director general.

Negotiations for a new fishing pact have become the most important pending issue between Japan and North Korea because Japanese fishermen operating within North Korea's economic waters have repeatedly been arrested by North Korean authorities.

The previous fishing pact expired in June 1982. The fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea has been non-governmental as they have no diplomatic relations.

When Japan's Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited North Korea recently, North Korea's President Kim Il-song expressed a willingness to settle the fishing issue. North Korean officials also told members of the Ishibashi mission that North Korea would welcome the visit of a Japanese delegation to negotiate a new fishing pact.

Sources said the Tani mission expects to reach an agreement with North Korea during the forthcoming visit although they believed the North Korean side may attach conditions for a new pact. Negotiations for a new fishing pact have repeatedly hit snags because of worsening relations between Japan and North Korea.

Role of Talks Viewed

OW21237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Scheduled negotiations for renewal of a fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea may open the way for the Japanese Government to lift sanctions against Pyongyang connected with the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last year, government sources said Tuesday. Seventeen South Koreans, including four Cabinet members of President Chon Tu-hwan's administration, were killed in the terrorist action in the Burmese capital last October. President Chon was leading a high-powered government delegation to Burma at the time to kick off an official Southeast Asian tour.

The Japanese Government reacted to the alleged North Korean terrorism by restricting Korean visits to Tokyo and contacts between Japanese and North Korean diplomats overseas. Japan has no diplomatic relations with the northern half of the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese Government sources said a major step toward lifting the sanctions was made Tuesday when the Japan-(North) Korea Parliamentarians League decided to send a delegation to North Korea next week to resume negotiations for a new private-level fishery agreement to replace the previous accord which expired in June 1982. Although delegation leader Yoichi Tani said, it remains to be seen whether an agreement can be reached, it is generally believed here that the mission and North Korean authorities will probably produce an accord during the visit to Pyongyang, beginning next Tuesday.

The government sources noted that the communist government in the North has been softening its approach to Japan, Korea's former colonial overlord. This was clearly indicated last month when Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited Pyongyang for talks with President Kim Il-song and other government and party leaders. At the time, President Kim invited a Japanese parliamentary delegation to his country for renewal of a fishery agreement. The Japanese Government had earlier rejected a proposed visit to Tokyo by a North Korean official for fishery negotiations, as part of its retaliatory measures concerning the Rangoon incident.

It should also be noted, the government sources said, that the fishery negotiations are reopening at a time when the tense situation on the Korean peninsula appears to be undergoing a thaw as demonstrated earlier this week with the first delivery of North Korean relief goods across the demarcation line for South Korean flood victims. Japanese Government officials signalled Tokyo's readiness for expansion of private contacts between Japan and North Korea following South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Tokyo early last month. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe added, however, Japan will not diplomatically recognize North Korea, at least for the time being.

SURVEY NOTES INCREASE OF NAKASONE POPULARITY

OW030923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Popularity rating of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government climbed to 58 percent to mark a record for his 22-month-old administration, according to a nationwide survey released by KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday. This was up from 53.1 percent in the previous KYODO poll conducted in June. But 33.8 percent of eligible voters say they do not support the Nakasone administration. This was down from 39.1 percent in the previous survey.

KYODO analysts described Nakasone's high popularity rating as "very unusual," saying this is opposite from a steady decline in popularity most Liberal-Democratic Party administrations suffered in the past after their inauguration. The finding is expected to give a greater impetus for Nakasone, 66, in his bid for a second two-year term as LDP president and therefore prime minister. The LDP presidential election will officially get under way on October 29.

KYODO's eighth public opinion survey for the Nakasone administration also found the ruling party is supported by 54.7 percent of eligible voters. This is another record of popularity reading for the LDP since KYODO took its first nationwide poll in June 1964. The figure compared with 53.1 percent LDP got in the previous survey in June.

Asked why they support Nakasone, 26.6 percent of the 2,095 respondents said there is nobody else suitable for the job. While 20.5 percent of those surveyed said they support the Nakasone administration because it is an LDP government, 23.5 percent others said they personally have confidence in the prime minister. Only 11.7 percent of the respondents cited Nakasone's diplomacy as a major reason for their backing of his government.

Marking another record, the Nakasone administration obtained an 83.1 percent popularity rating among LDP supporters. This was an increase of 5.4 percentage point from the previous June survey.

As for popularity ratings of opposition parties, the KYODO survey found the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is supported by 13.8 percent of the respondents, Komeito by 4.6 percent, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) 4 percent, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) 3.1 percent and the New Liberal Club (NLC), LDP's minor coalition partner, 2 percent. JSP got 15.6 percent, Komeito 4.7 percent, DSP 5 percent, JCP 2 percent and NLC 1.6 percent in the previous KYODO survey. Noticeably, a quarter of Komeito supporters also favor the Nakasone Cabinet.

The survey was conducted on September 29-30 covering 3,000 persons aged 20 or over for a national sample of 84 million eligible voters. A total of 2,095 persons were actually interviewed in the survey.

RED CROSS RELIEF SHIPS DELEGATIONS HEAD HOME

Cement Delivery Completed

SK021107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Inchon October 2 (KCNA correspondent) -- Our ships Sunchon and Yongnamsan which left Nampo port loaded with cement, relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, arrived at Inchon port on the morning of October 2. Officials of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived at the port aboard the ships. Present at the wharf were personnel concerned of the South Korean Red Cross and reporters.

The number of our ships anchoring at Inchon port grew to 10 with the arrival of Sunchon and Yongnamsan. The transport of 65,000 tons of cement, the whole amount of cement to be unloaded at Inchon port, was completed with the arrival of Sunchon and Yongnamsan carrying 11,900 tons of cement.

South Hosts Luncheon

SK021145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The South Korean Red Cross delegate who came to Inchon to receive our relief goods arranged a luncheon for the delegate of the DPRK Red Cross Society. According to a report of a KCNA correspondent from Inchon, Yi Yong-tok, vice-president of the South Korean Red Cross Society, who came to Inchon to receive our relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims, arranged a luncheon today for delegate Han Ung-sik, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, who came to deliver the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims. The luncheon was participated in by delegates of both sides and officials concerned. At the luncheon, Han Ung-sik, the delegate of our side, exchanged conversation with the delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

Officials Tour Ships

SK021121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pukpyong October 2 (KCNA correspondent) -- Delegate Choe Won-sok, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who aboard a ship loaded with relief goods for the South Korean flood victims met with Choe Un-pom, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross on the morning of October 2. Present on the occasion were the party of our delegate and the party of the delegate of the South Korean Red Cross.

The delegates of the two Red Cross organisations referred to the smooth unloading of relief goods through successful cooperation between the two sides. Then the parties of the delegates and personnel of the two Red Cross organizations went round in turn Yonpungho, Hyangsan Yombunjin and Tonghae from which cement is discharged on the wharf.

3 Ships Leave for Home

SK021301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Pyonghwa-ho, the Sukun-ho, and the Kumsusan-ho, which had transported relief goods for the South Korean flood victims to Inchon port, left for home.

The Pyonghwa-ho, the Sukun-ho, the Kumsusan-ho, of the ships which had transported cement, one of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, completed unloading and left Inchon port for home at 1800 today. Our ships are returning to their home port under the escort of a ship of the South Korean side.

Transport of Goods Completed

SK021558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Oct 84

[This item is identified as "a pool item"]

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Our ships Sunchon and Yongnamsan which left Nampo port loaded with cement, relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, arrived at Inchon port on the morning of October 2. The transport of 65,000 tons of cement, the whole amount of cement to be unloaded at Inchon port, was completed with the arrival of Sunchon and Yongnamsan loaded with 11,900 tons of cement. Meanwhile, the unloading of 35,000 tons of cement carried by our ships Yonpung, Hyangsan, Yombunjin and Tonghae is going on at Rakpyong port.

Officials of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and auto transport corps returned to Pyongyang after successfully handing over 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines, relief goods imbued with warm kindred feelings of the people in the northern half of the DPRK, to the South Korean side at Panmunjom for two days from September 29 to 30. The transport of the whole amount of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims was thus completed.

Chong Meets R-C Official

SK030505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki Tuesday met with the delegation of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies headed by Richard Bergstrom, undersecretary general of the league. Chong Chun-ki expressed gratitude to the members of the delegation for their active cooperation in the delivery of the DRPK's relief goods for the South Korean flood victims.

The head of the delegation said the DPRK's measure for South Korean flood victims was a humanitarian and excellent step and that he could see well the compatriotic feelings of the people in the northern half and their spirit of unity. Referring to the inspection of the DPRK's relief goods, a member of the delegation said the quality of rice was very good. Present on the occasion were officials of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

R-C League Delegation Leaves

SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies headed by its Under-Secretary General Richard Bergstrom left here yesterday by air. Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met the delegation on October 1.

Chongnyon Official Hails Aid

SK030357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 2 (KNS-KCNA) -- The realisation of the warm relief measure for South Korean flood victims is the first event of great importance in the nearly 40 year long history of national split. The officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan enthusiastically support and hail this. So said Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, in his talk issued on October 1. The large amount of rice, textiles, cement and medicines sent by the DPRK is enough to relieve hundreds of thousands of flood victims in South Korea, he said, adding:

The noble compatriotic relief measure for the South Korean flood victims eagerly waiting for help is a brilliant fruition of the great compatriotism, noble sense of national duty and wise guidance of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who always think of the South Korean people and consider their share when building a factory or an irrigation setup.

It is unthinkable apart from the superiority of the socialist system of our country, the solid foundation of the independent national economy and shining achievements made by the people in the northern half of socialist construction. All the Chongnyon officials and Koreans in Japan now feel their hearts swell with highest national pride and honor in having Marshal Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il as their great leaders and the powerful socialist country of chuche as their homeland.

Masses Rejoice

SK030500 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The masses from all walks of life, rejoicing over the report that the relief goods sent from the North to our flood victims have arrived, raised voices calling for delivery of the relief goods to the victims in a timely manner.

A certain Pak, a resident in Paju County, Kyonggi Province said: I am indeed pleased with the news that the relief goods sent from the North to our victims have arrived. The quantities of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000-tons of cement and medical supplies are enormous. However, the hopes included in these goods should not be estimated only by their quantity. Our compatriots could not share even a grain of rice with each other for nearly 40 years after they were split into North and South. However, today we are exchanging the warm feelings and brotherly sentiment with each other, doing away with such a merciless (?time). Indeed, blood is thicker than water. The barriers of division will certainly collapse before this overflowing joy.

A certain Song, a stevedore in Inchon said: The good-quality cement sent from the North as relief goods to our flood victims have arrived. When the Red Cross Society of the North offered the relief goods, some people, not to speak of the authorities, did not believe this because the authorities ran amok with anticommunist rackets after they said they would accept the relief goods. But I thought: How could the great General Kim Il-song forget the unfortunate compatriots in the South while he helps even the agricultural development in African countries free of charge!

At present, the authorities are running amok to divert our people's attention directed to the North in connection with the offer of relief goods. However, this is a foolish act. The authorities should end the anticommunist rackets and help to ensure that the relief goods reach the flood victims at an early date.

A certain Kwon, a flood victim in Seoul, said: I thought many things when I heard the report that the relief goods sent from the brothers in North had arrived. The authorities have raved whenever they have found opportunities to suggest that the United States and Japan are allies. However, the United States and Japan did not truly try to send a basket of rice or a piece of fabric. I thought again that we can only trust our own fellow countrymen.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES CHON'S ARMY DAY SPEECH

SK030611 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2216 GMT 2 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October commentary: "Unchanged Attitude of Confrontation" -- KCNA identifies this as a signed commentary]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a speech at a ceremony marking the so-called Armed Forces Day at Yoido on 1 October. It was an extremely provocative speech the contents of which, from beginning to end, consistently inspired hostile feeling against us, encouraging a feud within the nation, encouraging confrontation and war fever. He mentioned the strategy for reunification through communization, the line of violence, and the deceptive peace offensive containing impure intent, spilling the stereotype talk about southeard invasion, repetitively placing blame on us, creating tense feelings and inspiring an atmosphere of war.

Recently, our relief goods for the flood victims have entered South Korea, and the unloading work for the relief goods is under way even at this moment. Opinion at home and abroad highly values this as a marked event, saying that, with the delivery and acceptance of the relief goods, the long-frozen North-South relations are experiencing a significant thaw, and that an atmosphere of reconciliation is being created. At such a time, the South Korean dictator made an old-fashioned anticommunist outburst, wickedly slandering us. We should describe this as a senseless and anti-national act devoid of a sense of duty and humanity.

When we offered to send the relief goods to help the flood victims out of compassion for our own flesh and blood they said that they would accept our offer to ease tension and to provide an opening for dialogue. The venomous remark of the South Korean dictator was neither to provide an opening nor to ease tension. We are aware of this from his raving about securing the superior position of strength and the acceleration of combat capability buildup.

The South Korean ruling clique verbally raves about dialogue and easing of tension, but still seeks confrontation with us by strength behind the scenes. The so-called prime minister also slandered us on that day, forging the facts relating to the Armistice Agreement. They pretended, shamelessly, as though the confrontation policy based on strength, which is their theme, were a step to check a war. However, the confrontation policy based on strength has nothing to do with peace.

Peace is threatened and tension is aggravated on the Korean peninsula because of the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. In South Korea, which has been turned into a supply base and a nuclear base for the more than 40,000-strong U.S. forces and the nearly 1 million-strong puppet army, arms buildup has been going on steadily and large-scale war exercises against us are being staged daily.

Livsey, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, in his message on Armed Forces Day, said again that the South Korean puppet army, together with the U.S. forces, have the strongest combat capability in the world now, and, babbling about a complete posture of preparedness, he inspired the puppets for a confrontation of strength.

At the same time, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces held high-level military talks with the puppets in Seoul.

When we proposed tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to maintain and solidify peace in Korea and to solve the Korean question peacefully, to replace the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, to get the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, they turned away from it, and are inspiring confrontation of strength, staging war rackets. Although they rave that this is for peace, this is idle talk and it will convince no one.

The war game which Chon Tu-hwan staged on the so-called Armed Forces Day and the speech which he made there thoroughly exposed the deceitfulness of their slogans of peace and dialogue. Their raving about peace and dialogue is to advance further toward war adventurism against us behind the slogans. To end confrontation in our country and to open a road to peace and reunification, tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea should be realized without delay.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is the best and the most reasonable step for national salvation to prevent the danger of a war in Korea and to provide a guarantee for peaceful reunification. Whether tension will be eased and the guarantee for peace will be provided in Korea depends on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority.

If the South Korean rulers are really interested in easing tension on the Korean peninsula, they should not inspire confrontation of strength but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, showing it by real action.

VRPR Scores Chon's Remarks

SK030846 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called speech on 1 October marking Armed Forces Day. In the speech traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that the Army is a people's army that fulfils the task entrusted to it as the bulwark of the country's defense. Indulging in malicious anti-North slander again, he stressed the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, saying that the North has not abandoned its strategy for reunification by communization and the line of violence.

At this time when the relief goods, which have been provided for the flood victims by the North's compatriotic love and humanitarian relief step, arrived in Incheon port, Pukpyong port, and Taesongdong Paju County, to the great welcome of the masses at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a government-patronized ceremony, slandered the North, and inspired war fever. This is a hateful thing and an intolerable act.

In the first place, it is absurd for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to describe the South Korean Army as the bulwark for the country's defense and as a people's army. As is shown by its past deeds, the South Korean Army is, in fact, a mere colonial mercenary army serving to sustain U.S. colonial rule, and the private army of Chongwadae for maintaining fascist dictatorial regime.

Therefore, during the criminal Korean war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean Army committed a shameful crime, massacring fellow countrymen as cannon fodder for the U.S. troops, and, participating in the Vietnam war -- a war of subcontracting by the United States -- as mercenaries, it brutally slaughtered the innocent Vietnamese masses.

And, whenever the masses of various walks of life stepped up their anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and whenever the U.S. colonial rule and the fascist dictatorial regime faced a crisis, the South Korean Army stood at the forefront of the criminal suppression of the people.

We can well understand that the South Korean Army is not a people's army if we look at one instance when traitor Chon Tu-hwan mobilized some 70,000 men of the South Korean Army, including the notorious airborne Special Forces Corps, at the instigation of the U.S. instructors and instigators, and had them ruthlessly massacre thousands of bare-handed Kwangju residents en masse when they cried out for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan embellished the South Korean Army in a speech as a people's army and raved that it should secure a superior position of strength with complete preparedness. This is a foolish tactic to shield their heinous aim to drive the South Korean Army to the suppression of the people and to use it as cannon fodder in a criminal war of northward invasion.

In the speech, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved again about the North's nonexistent strategy for reunification through communization and its line of violence. This is a brazen lie which is extremely absurd. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the threat of southward invasion in all four seasons whenever there was a chance -- a southward invasion during the time of thaw, a southward invasion during the season of green foliage -- he even raved about a possible threat of southward invasion during the forthcoming National Assembly elections and the U.S. presidential election. He stresses the threat of southward invasion habitually, babbling recently that the next 4 or 5 years is the most important period. However, there is not even the shadow of a threat of southward invasion.

The North has recently proposed tripartite, talks which are the most realistic and reasonable for the peaceful solution of the problem on the Korean peninsula. The North has sent the relief goods out of compatriotic love for flesh and blood, for the flood victims across the country, including Seoul and Pusan, shipping 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicine to Taesongdong, Paju County, Inchon port, and Pukpyong port. This shows well that the North has no intention of invading the South.

The North has repeatedly made it clear that it has no intention of invading the South. No matter how loudly traitor Chon Tu-hwan raves about the threat of southward invasion, no one will be deceived by it.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion to block the people's increasing admiration for the North and their antigovernment sentiment because of the North's relief step of compatriotic love and to justify their frenzied preparations for a war of northward invasion. However, such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are foolish. The masses of all walks of life will not tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's heinous maneuvers to prepare a war of northward invasion and will wage the sacred struggle more vigorously to realize independence, democracy, and reunification.

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE AT SEOUL UNIVERSITIES

SK030413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Over 150 students of Ehwa Women's University held an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" rally on the afternoon of September 28 against the South Korean trip of Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces," bitterly condemning the puppet Chun Tu-Hwan's flunkeyist treacheries, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Then the girls staged a campus demonstration arm in arm, shouting "We oppose military dependence" and "We oppose economic dependence."

Some 40 students of Seoul Municipal College held a demonstration in front of the library of the main college building from 12:40, chanting "Stop disciplining students" and "Stop campus suppression" and about 60 students of Kyonghui University a campus demonstration demanding [a] "Stop to campus suppression" and "Direct election of the chairman of the General Student Council."

Meanwhile, over 50 students of Songgyungwan University staged a demonstration, furiously hurling rocks at the puppet riot police van. Students of Seoul University on the morning of September 29 undauntedly fought the puppet police, hurling stones at them, enraged at their "checkup and search."

VRPR on Students' Struggle

SK020935 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the anti-Japanese, and antigovernment struggle being waged by the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all strata.

As was already reported, the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all strata are persistently waging the struggle against the foreign forces and the government, dismaying the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Let us review the recent struggles. Some 2,000 garment workers of Pyonghwa Market, youths, students, and citizens staged a furious antigovernment struggle in Seoul on 19 September. Then, on 20 September, some 3,000 students of Hanyang University also staged an antigovernment struggle in the campus of the university's annex in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province. On 21 September, hundreds of students staged a struggle in Seoul, opposing the visit to South Korea by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The furious anti-Japanese, and antigovernment rallies, demonstrations, and sit-ins were continuously staged by Choson University students on 25 September, by some 1,500 students of 5 universities in Seoul on the 26, by students of Korea, and Sukmyong Women's Universities in Seoul on the 27, and by students of Choson University on 29 September. In addition, flood-victims, including Kim Ung-chol, have recently protested against the inhuman act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

In the struggles, youths, students, and masses of all strata denounced the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket, opposed the junket to South Korea by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, and demanded the rescission of the evil labor laws, the dissolution of the Student Defense Corps, the reinstatement of the dismissed professors, and the proper relief steps for the flood-victims.

As we can see in their demands, the struggle of the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all strata is the patriotic and just struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which is intent on all kinds of nation-selling acts, and to prevent the Japanese militarists from reinvading Korea. In this respect, the slogan of the patriotic students opposing the junket to South Korea by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is entirely just and patriotic.

Recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, during his visit to Japan, bowed to the Japanese Emperor, the head of the Japanese aggressors who occupied our country for 36 years and imposed the colonial rule on it, and held the nation-selling talks with the head of the militarists.

In a nutshell, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan junket was a nation-selling junket which paved a wide road for the Japanese militarists to reinvade Korea, and was a junket of war and vision. Needless to say, the junket to South Korea by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is to realize the ambition to reinvade Korea. Saying that the junket to South Korea by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will bring South Korea under the rule of the Japanese militarists again, the patriotic students staged a firm struggle.

The strugglers' demands for the rescission of the evil labor laws, the dissolution of the Student Defense Corps, the reinstatement of the dismissed professors, and the proper relief steps for the flood-victims are also entirely just. As we know, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has enacted all kinds of fascist evil laws, and changed them for the worse since he usurped power under U.S. control. He has ruthlessly infringed upon even the basic human rights of the workers and their right to exist, and turned the campus into places where fascism is rampant.

Moreover, he has been intent on all kinds of nation-selling acts, driving people into a miserable situation. He has also turned all of South Korea into a living hell, and continued the fascist repression of people. The gibberish about the elimination of violence, campus autonomy, and the stabilization of the people's livelihood is nothing more than a smoke screen to conceal the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and a trickery to deceive people.

The flood-victims' demand for the proper relief steps is also entirely just. The Chon Tu-hwan ring made no efforts to prevent a flood. As a result, numerous people became flood-victims. But it has done nothing to take care of them. Moreover, it is running amok in the anticommunist campaign, ignoring the miserable situation of the victims, even after the relief goods have arrived from the North.

In a nutshell, the struggle of the patriotic youths, students, masses of all strata is the eruption of the accumulated indignation over traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese traitor, the heinous murderer, and the unprecedented strangler of the people's living, and is a display of the firm will to smash the foreign forces and the traitors and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

Presently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further intensifying the atrocious repression. However, the patriotic youths, students, and masses of all strata will never lower the banner of struggle until they have realized their cherished desire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

RADIO MOSCOW DECRIES JAPANESE GENERAL'S SOUTH TRIP

SK021017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 1 (KCNA) -- Radio Moscow October 1 aired a news analyst's article lambasting the South Korean trip of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Noting that Watanabe, chairman of the "SDF" Joint Chiefs of Staff, left on his South Korean trip on October 1, the radio said he is the first high-ranking military man of Japan to visit South Korea in 15 years, the radio said:

Observers regard Watanabe's Seoul trip as another turning point in strengthening military tieup between Japan and South Korea. The officially announced purpose of the trip is his attendance at activities marking the day of the founding of the South Korean puppet army. But, the aim of his trip, in fact, goes much farther.

Turning to the expected "talks" between the chairman of the South Korean puppet Joint Chiefs of Staff and his Japanese counterpart, the radio said:

The main topic of the "talks" between those two high-level military bureaucrats would be the joint action of the Japanese "SDF" and the South Korean puppet army along the Pacific routes and at the Far Eastern international straits.

The military collusion between Japan and South Korea has become closer of late. The Tokyo-Seoul military tieup is, above all, in the interest of the United States.

The Asian peoples clearly see that the madcap war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East pose a big threat to peace in this region and Japan and South Korea are being inveigled ever deeper in them. Watanabe's South Korean trip has invited protest of the democratic public circles of Japan and South Korea.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS FOREIGN FIGURES IN NEW YORK

SK021045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who flew to New York to attend the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned states and the ministerial conference of "the Group of 77" met respectively from September 26 to 28 Lesotho Foreign Minister V.M. Makhele, Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Antoine Ndinga-Oba, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Democratic Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Affo Frederic Assogba, Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye, Central African Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Clement Michel Pascal Ngai-Voueto and the chairman of the Policy Committee of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Views were exchanged on the occasions on a series of problems of common concern. Conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets TASS Correspondent

SK030500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam staying in New York to attend a conference of non-aligned foreign ministers and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" met a TASS correspondent in the United Nations building on September 28. He gave answers to questions put by the TASS correspondent.

He stressed the need to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and expressed support to the Soviet peaceful initiatives for averting a nuclear war and easing the international tensions.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES CREDIT ASSOCIATION GROUP

SK030406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, on October 2 met the congratulatory group of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by its Chairman Hong Pong-su, which came to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Foreign Trade Bank and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings

Pang Ki-yong, president of the Foreign Trade Bank, was on hand.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTARIES MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

Hamhung Rally

SK260416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- A Hamhung meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was held on September 25 at the Hamhung Grand Theatre. Yi Song-yong, chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, South Hamgyong Province, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen made speeches at the meeting.

Noting that 35 years ago the fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Zedong won a shining victory of the people's revolution through a protracted and arduous struggle for freedom and liberation and founded the People's Republic of China, Yi Song-yong said: This was a great historical event which ushered in a new era in the history of China.

He further said: Our people sincerely rejoice at and highly estimate all the successes made by the Chinese people in the struggle for achieving the stability and unity of the whole country and converting China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, modern socialist power following the Third Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The Chinese people have registered successes entirely because the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries corrected the party's guiding idea in time, put forward the line of socialist construction with a Chinese character and has skillfully organized and mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ability of the working masses.

He sincerely wished the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to carry out the programme of socialist modernization, reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and recover sovereignty over Hongkong, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples, he said: The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Premier Zhou Enlai laid an eternal bedrock of the Korea-China friendship.

The visit to China by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in June last year and the visit to Korea by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang in May this year were a clear expression of the desires of the two peoples to develop and strengthen the Korea-China friendship forever down through generations and a great historical event which demonstrated once again to the world the indestructible vitality and greatness of the Korea-China friendship.

No matter what rigorous trials may come in the future, the Korean people will invariably fight staunchly shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people.

Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen stressed that today the different nationalities of China are making vigorous endeavours to build China into a modern socialist power till the end of the present century, firmly united under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Pointing to great successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he said that over the past 36 years since the founding of the DPRK the Korean people have turned their country into a powerful socialist state with an independent national economy, brilliant national culture and self-reliant defence capacity by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. He wholeheartedly wished the Korean people greater success in their struggle for carrying out the ten-long range objectives and the militant tasks set forth respectively at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK.

He declared: The Chinese people have consistently supported the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The friendly relations between the Chinese and Korean peoples will be evergreen like the pine trees of Mt. Changbai and everlasting like the water of the River Amnok.

At the end of the meeting the attendants appreciated a music and dance performance given by the artists of the South Hamgyong Provincial Art Troupe.

The meeting was attended by Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, Kim Tae-chong, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned and working people in the city. Officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting.

Group Leaves for PRC

SK282215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Association, left Pyongyang on September 28 by air to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

It was seen off at the airport by Yim Hyong-ku, chairman of the People's Service Commission; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and an official of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Film Week Held

SK290411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- A Chinese film week began on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Its opening ceremony was held on September 28 at the Nakwon cinema house.

Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and personages concerned. Present on invitation were Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and his embassy officials in Pyongyang, the Chinese movie delegation headed by Bao Tongzhi, deputy director of the Cinema Bureau of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese guests staying in our country.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Kwon Hyok-pong, director of the General Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art, stressed: The fraternal Chinese moviemmen have produced many films on various themes conducive to the revolution and construction and thus made a great contribution to the building of the national culture of China and to the ideological and spiritual life of the popular masses. Our moviemmen warmly hail the successes made by the Chinese moviemmen.

He noted that the Chinese film week to be held this time would mark an excellent occasion in bringing the blood-sealed Korea-China friendship into bloom more beautifully.

Speaking next, head of the Chinese movie delegation Bao Tongzhi said: While staying in Korea, we saw at the first hand the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and great successes made by the Korean moviemmen in the film production. We hope that the film exchange between the two countries of China and Korea will constantly develop in the future.

At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants appreciated a Chinese feature film. During the film week, Chinese feature films will be screened at the Cinema houses in Pyongyang and Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Kanggye and other local areas.

O Chin-u at Envoy's Banquet

SK020421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, arranged a banquet yesterday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Invited to the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made by Ambassador Zong Kewen and Vice-Premier Kim Hwan at the banquet. Zong Kewen said that the successes over the last 35 years were a fruition of self-reliance and hard struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and they are unthinkable apart from the sympathy and support of the peoples of many countries. The fraternal Korean people, he said, have always expressed warm support and deep sympathy to China's cause of revolution and construction.

Stating that the Chinese people were following with keen interests the construction of Korea and the cause of her reunification, he said: We sincerely rejoice as at their own at all the successes registered by the Korean people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We have constantly and invariably supported all the efforts of the Korean party and government to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date. We earnestly hope that the cause of Korean reunification will be accomplished at an early date with the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal of tripartite talks.

Noting that the Sino-Korean friendship was developing today under the deep care of the leaders of the two countries, the ambassador said: The friendship and cooperation between us has made a new development in recent years through the visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Korea and the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to China.

Speaking next, Vice Premier Kim Hwan said that the founding of the People's Republic of China was a brilliant realisation of the ardent desire of the Chinese people to have a true power of the people and an important event that brought about a fundamental turn in the history of the Chinese people. Noting that the People's Republic of China was achieving great successes in the revolution and construction under the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, he said: It must be noted that after the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party, political stability has been achieved throughout the country, unity and cohesion further strengthened and everything is going well in China. And we welcome and warmly hail the expected China's recovery of Hong Kong and her sovereignty over it with the recent initialing of the Sino-British declaration on its problem.

The Korean people, he went on, wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people greater progress in their future struggle to build China into a highly democratic and highly civilized modern socialist power in hearty response to the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party. It is a general policy of our party and firm faith and will of our people to carry forward and develop Korea-China friendship through generations.

The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Yu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

National Day Hailed

SK020212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2141 GMT 30 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "We Warmly Congratulate the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Today is the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The Korean people send warm greetings and congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people who are significantly marking their National Day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the leadership of the CPC, the courageous and diligent Chinese people won the victory of the people's revolution by carrying out the long and arduous struggle and built a new mighty socialist country on the vast land of China.

The victory of the revolution in China and the founding of the PRC are a precious fruition of the bloody struggle of the Chinese communists and people. The Chinese communists and people rose in a struggle to achieve freedom and independent against the outside aggressors and domestic reactionaries. They experienced grave trials and shed much blood in the arduous days of the revolutionary fights at home and the anti-Japanese war.

Under the wise leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people won victory in the revolution at last through heroic struggle and founded the PRC on 1 October 1949. The victory of the revolution in China and the founding of the PRC were great events which had an enormous influence on the development of the Chinese history and the world revolution.

The Chinese people, who had suffered from cruel infringement on their sovereignty amid vicious exploitation and suppression of the imperialism aggressors and domestic reactionaries, seized power in their own hands for the first time in their history and pioneered their destiny with their own strength.

A new chapter of socialist construction opened in the vast land of China. The fact that China entered the road of socialism and was freed from the imperialist's yoke was a hard blow to the imperialist forces and a great contribution to the growth of the socialist forces and other progressive forces of the world. It also greatly contributed to strengthening the world's progressive forces, including the socialist forces, and inspired the national liberation struggle of the oppressed people.

The 35 years covered by the Chinese people since the founding of the PRC have been a period of struggle and victory, creation, and prosperity. Cherishing the joy of masters of their destiny and the nation, the Chinese people rose in a rewarding struggle to build a new life on the vast land of China. The courage and diligence of the Chinese people have been fully demonstrated in the course of the socialist revolution and construction.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people have built a powerful socialist new China on their land, where backwardness and poverty had once prevailed, by overcoming manifold difficulties and trials and highly displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In recent years, the Chinese revolution has usher in a period of a new historical turn since the 30th Plenary Meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In a hearty response to the policy of the plenary meeting and the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the party, the fraternal Chinese people are stepping up a new advance in building their country into a highly democratic and civilized modern socialist power.

The whole of China is seething with the struggle for socialist construction and modernization. Unity of all parties, all nations, and all races has been achieved and the spirit of renovation is being fully demonstrated. A new change is being effected in all fields, including industrial, agricultural, scientific, technological, and defense. All domains of national economy are being equipped with modern technology and efficiency of economy is being enhanced.

Upsurges in production are being effected everywhere. Science and technology are rapidly developing and the nation's defense capability is being further strengthened. At the same time, social order and discipline are being improved through active mass movements and construction of socialist spiritual civilization is being carried out effectively. Thus, the countenance of China is changing and the Chinese people's living standards are being enhanced with each passing day.

Today, the Chinese people are confidently and extensively pioneering the new aspects of socialist modernization construction in firm unity with the party, cherishing a profound aspiration. The aspiration for modernization and civilization is fully blossoming as a reality.

The Chinese party, government, and people are striving hard to reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan to the motherland and recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The international prestige of the PRC has risen beyond comparison over the past 35 years. The PRC has grown in strength to be a mighty peace force in Asia and is exercising great influence in international relations, pursuing an independent and sovereign foreign policy.

The fast progress of the Chinese revolution in a new stage is a fruition of the tested guidance of the leadership of the CPC, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping

Putting forth the lines and policy which correspond to the nation's practical situation and the people's interests and aspirations the CPC is skillfully organizing and mobilizing the Chinese people to implement them.

The whose course of and practical experiences in the Chinese revolution showed that when the Chinese people demonstrate revolutionary zeal and creative ability in firm unity with their party, there is nothing they cannot accomplish.

The Korean people highly estimate the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people and sincerely rejoice over them, as over their own. Furthermore, they hope that everything will go well in China in the future and extend full support to the Chinese people in their just struggle to check and frustrate the two Chinas plot by the imperialists and reactionaries and to reunify the entire country and recover sovereignty over Kong Kong.

Korea-China friendship has a long history of more than half a century. The peoples of Korea and China have always, from early days, shared their fates, crossing the hills of trails and shedding blood on battlefields together. Today, they are fighting together for socialism and communism. The Chinese party, government, and people are actively supporting our people's struggle to achieve the final victory of socialism and to expedite the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Korea-China friendship has been consolidated as an indomitable one, which cannot be destroyed by anything, in the course of the struggle for national and class liberation and for socialist construction. Korea-China friendship is being consolidated as a great friendship and is further developing with the passage of time because the party and state leaders of the two countries provided a brilliant tradition of Korea-China friendship and are safeguarding and developing it.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese party and state leaders have laid and consolidated a foundation for developing Korea-China friendship into a true and solid one formed with close ties on the basis of a noble sense of obligation. Korea-China friendship has developed on an overall scale in recent years.

The party and state leaders of the two countries have deepened the feelings of friendship and trust through frequent mutual visits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the PRC in 1982 and the respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country in the same year. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China last year and Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country again this year. These significant events recorded in the history of Korea-China relations have daily consolidated Korea-china friendship and constantly developed it to a new, higher stage. The fact that a firm foundation on which we can and develop Korea-China friendship generation after generation has been provided makes the peoples of the two countries particularly rejoice.

Through the long revolutionary struggle, the peoples of Korea and China realized that their destiny is being linked and becoming one which cannot be severed by anything. They are old comrades-in-arms closely supported and cooperated with each other, devoting their blood and lives to each other in their long common struggle. They are genuine class brothers and reliable allies.

The difficult and enormous tasks facing the peoples of the two countries, who still have to traverse a long road of revolution, demand that they further consolidate and permanently glorify the traditional Korea-China friendship. Our party and people will consolidate and develop Korea-China friendship eternally, without the slightest vacillation, in any storm and stress in the future.

Our people firmly believe that the Chinese people's ideal of turning China into a modernized powerful socialist country and building socialism which corresponds to the realities of China will be achieved without fail.

ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG ARTICLE ON PRC NOTED

SK261147 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the publication of "Militant Friendship Between the Korean and Chinese Peoples," an article of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The paper declares that our people are filled with the determination to make all efforts to strengthen Korea-China friendship in the future too, as in the past. The article of President Kim Il-song was carried in the Chinese PEOPLES DAILY on September 26, 1959, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In the article President Kim Il-song clarified the historic significance of the victory in the Chinese revolution and of the founding of the PRC and noted that the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China are developed on good terms day by day and greatly contributing to the revolution and construction of the two peoples. The paper says:

In these years the Chinese revolution has been vigorously advancing on a new stage of development. The Chinese people, firmly rallied around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and filled with fresh courage and confidence, are striving to attain the goals of modernization and civilization. A new upswing is taking place in all fields of industry, agriculture, science, technology and national defence. The locks of China have changed and a radical turn is taking place in the life of her people. All the successes made in China in these years are attributable to the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Today Korea-China friendship is developing as the days go by. The noteworthy event in the Korea-China relations is that a firm guarantee has been laid for keeping Korea-China friendship in bloom for ever generation after generation. Korea-China friendship will develop through generations as the years go by, because it is based on the special intimacy of the party and state leaders of the two countries.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and other Chinese party and state leaders formed deep friendship long ago and laid an eternal bedrock for Korea-China friendship and have consolidated it. Today Korea-China friendship is daily expanding and developing thanks to the deep care and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Korea and China are neighbors with rivers in between and the two peoples are class brothers and allies who are united by inseparable relations of lips and teeth, unbreakable relations of kinship. The militant friendship between the peoples of Korea and China will be ever green.

SOLDIERS' MEETING MARKS CSSR ARMY FOUNDING DAY

SK030837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting of units of the Korean People's Army stationed in Pyongyang was held Tuesday at the February 8 House of Culture on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Present on the occasion were Major General Yi Hong-sun, and other KPA generals, officers and soldiers.

Ambassador Josef Hadravek and Military Attache Jaroslav Kanovski and officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. The meeting was addressed by Yi Hong-sun and Jaroslav Kanovski.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS DEPARTING CSSR ENVOY

SK021525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 2 received Josef Hadravek, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and an official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang.

FILM WEEK COMMEMORATES GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK030514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- A film week of the German Democratic Republic opened on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Its opening ceremony was held at the Nakwon cinema house on October 2. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The attendants appreciated a GDR feature film.

GDR films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas during the film week.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HELP IN RICE HARVESTING

SK030831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Foreign guests in Pyongyang helped in rice harvesting on cooperative farms. Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Kubchev and his embassy officials helped in rice harvesting on September 20 on the Korea-Bulgaria friendship Samjigang cooperative farm, the chief and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission and the Polish and Czechoslovak members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the Tokam cooperative farm in Kaesong Municipality on September 23, Indonesian Ambassador Supari Tjokrohartono and his embassy officials on the Korea-Indonesia friendship Yaksu cooperative farm on September 25, Vietnamese Ambassador Vguyen Giap and his embassy officials on the Korea-Vietnam friendship Chamjin cooperative farm on September 26 and Pakistan Ambassador Sultan Mohammad Dutta and his embassy officials on the Korea-Pakistan friendship Taesong cooperative farm on September 30.

LECTURE GIVEN ON KIM IL-SONG'S 'CLASSIC WORK'

SK021011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- A central lecture meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 1 to mark the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law," a classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song. A portrait of President Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a lecture on the subject "the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work 'Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law' is a programmatic work that marked an occasion of epochal turn in improving labor administration as required by our revolution in a new state of development."

The lecturer said this historic speech of President Kim Il-song at a national conference of labor administration workers five years ago was a programmatic work clearly indicating a way of final solution of the labor problem under socialism and a militant banner that makes it possible to powerfully promote socialist and communist construction by strictly observing the socialist labor law and improving labor administration. With the publication of this classic work and the socialist labor law, our party and people were put in possession of a most correct guideline in the solution of the labor problem under socialism, Chae Hui-chong said. This work, he stressed, has displayed great vitality for its originality and justness.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has led us to definitely turn labor administration into a political work and taken a new measure for more strictly observing the socialist labor law in keeping with socialist construction developing in depth, with the result that it has been made possible to provide the working people with a full rest and conditions for cultural life, strengthen labor discipline and regularise the labor of the working people, the lecturer said. He pointed out that this new revolutionary measure had displayed ever greater advantages day by day.

NODONG SINMUN on Anniversary

SK271113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday observes the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law", a work of the respected leader President Kim Il-song (September 27, 1979).

In this historic work, President Kim Il-song gives an overall exposition of all questions of principle in observing the socialist labor law such as proper work of labor administration officials with working people, love of labor by all working people and their observance of the norms of socialist labor in their work and strict adherence to the principle of socialist distribution and the socialist payment system.

The paper says that the work has displayed great vitality in improving labor administration and establishing a communist attitude toward labor among the working people. It continues: The labor of our working people is becoming more independent and creative day by day. Many changes have taken place in their labor and life since radical measures for the improvement of their working life including the hours of going to and leaving one's work were taken. Everyone honestly performs his revolutionary assignments with earnest willingness and a high degree of enthusiasm and properly engages himself in study, rest and cultural and emotional life. The advantages of the new order or working life have been fully proved. This clearly testifies to how wisely our party has led the people to strictly observe the socialist labor law after enacting this superior law.

Today our country has the best socialist labor law and labor rules to observe it.

Complying with the demand of this law and norms in labor is a yardstick of one's honest approach to labor.

The working people should display the spirit of organization and discipline of high degrees while leading a cultured life by rationally organising labor and cultural and emotional life in accordance with the party policy. Only by living this way and taking an active part in labor can they truly contribute to advancing our revolution and building the country into a more prosperous and happier paradise.

PAPER OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

SK281548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the first anniversary of the publication of "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture Under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty", the speech made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged for the attendants of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries, and "For the Development of the National Culture of Newly-Emerging Countries", the speech made by him before the ministers who attended the conference.

The article titled "Programmatic Work Indicating a Correct Path of Building National Culture" says: Comrade Kim Il-song in the works, on the basis of an analysis of the present situation of the newly-emerging countries proceeding from the immortal chuche idea, gives an overall elucidation of the essence and mission of the building on culture and concrete tasks and ways for the struggle to develop it. He defines the building of culture as a very important work for bringing up people, the master of society, into independent and creative beings and developing the nation. This is an original exposition of the essence and mission of the building of culture and its position and role in the development of the nation.

He also indicates concrete way and fighting tasks for developing the national culture in conformity with the desire and demand of the era and people. He clearly expounds concrete ways of correctly developing education and culture and art, including the question of establishing chuche in cultural construction.

His original idea, theory and policy of the building of culture elucidated in the works are an inspiring banner propelling the struggle of the newly-emerging countries for the building of national culture and creation of a new life and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing their victory.

The article stresses that the immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song have a great influence on the world progressive people for the greatness and justness of the idea and policy contained in them. To develop the national culture is an urgent problem for the new-emerging forces which have achieved national independence, freed from the yoke of imperialism, and entered the road of building a new society, the article notes, and emphasizes: The important task in building the national culture is to develop national education, reject restorationism, national nihilism and flunkayism and strengthen international exchange and cooperation in the building of national culture.

10,000 TON PRESS IN PRODUCTION IN YONGSONG

SK012357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- A 10,000 ton press is being built at an accelerated tempo at the Yongsong machine complex, a leading machine production base of Korea. This extra-large machine, the first one of its kind being manufactured in Korea, can press a steel ingot 2 times bigger than what a 6,000 ton press does and forge a 250 ton steel ingot freely at a time.

Workers in Yongsong produced by their own efforts and with their own technique a 3,000 ton press and later a 6,000 ton press. They also manufactured an 18 metre turning lathe, 20 metre lathe, 200 mm multi-purpose boring machine, 70 metre gantry planing lathe, 12 metre planer, extra large-sized multi-purpose gantry planing lathe and other large-sized machine tools, and many other large-sized machines and ordered equipment needed for the development of various branches of the national economy and nature-remaking projects.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il during his on-the-spot working guidance to this complex in May last highly praised the complex as a powerful factory, and gave it a task to manufacture a 10,000-ton press.

AUTUMN RICE HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION

SK030837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The Korean agricultural working people have nearly completed autumn harvesting, overjoyed at the unprecedented bumper crop they have brought about. According to data available, 86 percent of rice and 83 percent of maize had been harvested by the end of September, taking the country as a whole.

In South Hwanghae Province and Nampo Municipality maize harvesting has been wound up and rice harvesting carried out at more than 95 percent. Rice harvesting has been completed in Chaeryong, Anak, Yonan, Sinchon and Paechon Countries, South Hwanghae Province. Autumn harvesting has surpassed the 95-98 percent mark in South and North Pyongan, and Chagang Provinces and Kaesong Municipality.

Many countries which have completed rice harvesting are concentrating the means of transport on gathering in rice sheaves while stepping up thrashing. The agricultural working people in all parts of the country are hastening their work with a plan to wind up autumn harvesting within a few days.

BRIEFS

WORLD GROUP FOR UNIFICATION -- Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independence and Peaceful Reunification of Korea arrived in Pyongyang on September 28 by air. The delegation consists of Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, as head, and Luigi Anderlini, member of the Parliament of Italy, and Inger Harms, member of the Parliament of Denmark, as members. It was met at the airport by Yi Sok-nok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 28 Sep 84 SK]

TWO NORTH KOREAN SHIPS ARRIVE AT INCHON

SK020657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP) -- Two North Korean cargo ships replacing a stranded North Korean vessel carrying cement for South Korean flood victims arrived in the western South Korean port of Inchon early Tuesday. As the ships anchored alongside a pier, longshoremen began to unload the cement. The 13,500-ton Taedonggang-ho ran aground in North Korean territorial waters on the way to Inchon, some 30 kilometers west of Seoul, Saturday morning. The delivery of the cement carried by the two ships ends cement deliveries totaling 100,000 tons North Korea had offered the South.

North-South Exchanges Viewed

SK030127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "South-North Exchanges"]

[Text] It is encouraging that the North Korean goods for the flood victims in the South have been delivered smoothly between the Red Cross authorities of the two divided parts of the Korean peninsula. The event bore considerable historical significance as it marked the first time since the Korean war of 34 years ago that South and North Korea have formally exchanged commodities.

Whatever Pyongyang's real intentions behind its ostensibly humanitarian offer, the actual delivery in the relations between the politically antagonistic South and North.

It is also worthy of note that the North Korean delivery team at the truce village of Panmunjom accepted and carried back home the 848 cases of various gift items donated by the South Korean Red Cross in return for the North Korean materials.

The inter-Korean exchange of goods, however, must not be allowed to end as a mere one-time happening, for it symbolizes an initial step toward realizing the long-cherished desire of the entire Korean nation for reconciliation and reunification.

It is our ardent hope that the event will provide momentum for further exchanges of goods and personnel visits. Unless such expanded exchanges can be developed, the current one will lose all significance. When South Korean Red Cross authorities accepted the North Korean offer of goods early last month, it was not because Seoul needed the materials to repair flood damage and assist flood-affected families. There is no disputing that the South is by far much better off than the North economically.

Seoul accepted the offer with the hope that it would lead to a reduction of tensions on the peninsula and improved relations between the South and North. It also establishes a precedent for the South to send relief goods to the North in the event of natural disasters there in the future.

In fact, the northern Red Cross delegates implied during meetings with their southern counterparts that they would accept relief goods from the South. As they were leaving Panmunjom after the completion of delivery procedures there, they were overheard telling the Seoul delegates that they hoped for another get-together with the southerners soon.

Whether or not such hopes will be realized depends upon the North Koreans themselves. If Pyongyang is sincerely interested in the welfare of the Korean people split by the DMZ that divides the nation, it should affirmatively respond to Seoul's repeated calls for bilateral talks to arrange for mail exchanges and mutual visits of separated families across the border.

We also hope that North Korea will go a step further and accept Seoul's proposals for mutual trade and sports exchanges, among other practical steps leading to rapprochement and cooperation.

It is regrettable, however, that the Communist rulers in the North are capitalizing on the flood relief delivery to advance malicious political propaganda against the South, contrary to its professed humanitarian aims. They fail to observe the propriety of being humble when giving and grateful when receiving.

No doubt they hope to use the occasion in their desperate attempts to polish their tarnished image as the terrorist group that staged the ruthless bombing massacre in Rangoon a year ago. But the North Korean leaders should know that the inter-Korea problem cannot be resolved by propaganda campaigns, political machinations, infiltrations of armed espionage agents, terrorist attacks or even an all-out war.

It is time for both the South and North to start working in earnest for rapprochement and peaceful coexistence, transcending their political differences, in order to secure survival of the nation and common prosperity, pending reunification.

RECORDS OF WARTIME NORTH'S SUPPORTERS TO BE ERASED

SK020913 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The government has decided to erase the personal records of those who supported the North Korean communists during the 1950-53 Korean war from government-held individual documents so that they may not suffer disadvantages in social life.

Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Tuesday the government has chosen to delete the records in order that those who had taken side with the North Korean Communists during their occupation of South Korea would not experience discrimination in making overseas trips and assuming public posts.

Yi, the government spokesman, said the purging of the records is the clear manifestation of the government's will not to alienate a single person from the ranks of National development. The minister said the government has so far kept records of some people who had taken the side of North Korea and referred to the records in very restricted cases, such as the appointment of public servants, in order to safeguard the public order and security.

Yi said that this measure is not aimed at justifying past wrongs and that those affected by the measure should fully understand the government's intention and make efforts to contribute to the development of the nation. Yi added that the measure is part of the steps the government has taken for "national reconciliation" since 1980.

CORN BOUGHT BY NORTH IN BANGKOK SPOILS

SK030026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Bangkok (YONHAP) -- The North Korean regime has recently imported corn from Thailand to make up for its shortage of food. To make matters worse, most of the corn was damaged in transit, causing a flurry of protests from residents who received the damaged corn, it was learned Tuesday.

According to grain traders in Bangkok, North Korea imported some 8,000 tons of corn from Thailand aboard its own freighter in August and, in the process of distribution, 80 percent of the corn was found to be spoiled. A North Korean freighter, the 5,265-ton Hyangsan, anchored off Bangkok in early July and departed on Aug. 25 after being loaded with the corn. A North Korean shipping firm recently signed a contract with a Thai trader to import \$1.5 million worth of corn, Bangkok shipping sources said.

A source, who declined to be identified, said the quantity of corn North Korea had imported from Thailand total 10,000 tons and that 80 percent had been shipped on the Huangsan. The source said it was because of bacteria contamination of the ship's insufficient, worn-out facilities that 80 percent of the cargo on the Hyangsan was damaged. The North Koreans had previously declined an offer by Thai traders to arrange a grain carrier for the corn, he added.

TEAM TO ATTEAM BASEBALL GAMES IN CUBA

SK020655 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 2 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A 26-member South Korean national baseball team is scheduled to arrive in Cuba on Oct. 11 for the 28th world amateur baseball championship, slated for Oct. 14-24 in Havana. The squad will be the second South Korean sports team to visit the Caribbean nation, which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, following a women's basketball team that competed in a pre-Olympic competition there last May. Also, some baseball officials will go to Cuba to attend the general meeting of the International Association of Amateur Baseball (IAABA), to be held during the tournament, the Korea Amateur Baseball Association (KABA) said.

CHON STRESSES PREVENTION OF ANOTHER WAR

SK010444 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 1 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that South Korea should put its first priority on preventing another outbreak of war on the peninsula based upon the principle that the best strategy is to score a "win without fighting." Stressing the need for the nation to secure military superiority over communist North Korea, Chon called upon the national Armed Forces to try hard to develop advanced weaponry and high-dimension combat strategies to equip the country with a self-reliant war deterrent.

He made the remarks in a speech delivered at a ceremony held at Seoul's Yoido Plaza commemorating the 36th anniversary of the foundation of the national Armed Forces.

"We must keep a sharp eye on international trends and developments in North Korea to enable the country to make every preparation to meet any situation in the future," Chon said.

Expressing his particular concern over Pyongyang's recent military moves, the president said the North's communist regime has tried to sabotage the South's composure through hostile provocations. Pyongyang reportedly has forwarded large-scale tank forces and long-range missiles to the frontline recently, while stepping up its training of a 100,000-man ranger corps.

Chon also said that the North has never shown sincerity in its peace overtures by actual follow-up measures and has repeated instead its aggressive terrorism against the South. He cited as instances Pyongyang's invasion of Seoul in 1950 while it was suggesting inter-Korean negotiations for peaceful reunification of the peninsula and the northern regime's digging of underground tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone that divides the two Koreas while it was offering inter-Korean dialogue.

"It was also the communists that carried bombs to Rangoon last October to kill the South Korean head of state, who then was on a state visit to Burma, while calling for tripartite talks among the two Koreas and the United States to solve the Korean question," Chon added. The bombing in Rangoon failed to assassinate Chon but claimed the lives of 17 high-ranking South Korean officials, including four Cabinet ministers, from his entourage.

Chon said that violent terrorism and military conflicts throughout the world have deepened uncertainties in the international situation, while a renewed cold war prevails among the superpowers, creating growing tensions on and around the Korean peninsula. "In this regard, the national Armed Forces as well as the general public should push hard to establish a defense system that no enemy could dare to defy," Chon added.

During the Armed Forces Day ceremony, select units from the Army, Navy and Air Force as well as the reserve forces and the student corps were inspected by South Korean and foreign dignitaries and staged a large-scale military parade. Among the dignitaries were South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min; Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staffs; U.S. Gen. William Livsey, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and scores of foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul. About 70 foreign delegates from some 40 countries, who flew into Seoul over weekend to pay their congratulations on the occasion, also attended the ceremony.

FOUR PROFESSORS INJURED AT CHOSUN UNIVERSITY

SK300351 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 150 students at Chosun University in Kwangju attacked four faculty members during a demonstration on their school campus yesterday, it was reported. Four students were also injured and taken to the Chonnam University Hospital for treatment, Korean Broadcasting System said. The demonstration began around 11 a.m. on the grounds of the university where a ceremony marking the school's 39th anniversary was under way. KBS said the four professors, including Yi Chon-ui, 50, suffered injuries when some demonstrating students hurled stones and bats against faculty members. The professors were trying to persuade the students not to disrupt the ceremony when they were attacked, it said.

REPORT SUBMITTED ON RANGOON BOMBING TO UN

SK030705 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] United Nation, Oct. 2 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The Buremese Government reconfirmed Tuesday that the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon last year was the work of three North Koreans acting on the orders of North Korean authorities.

In a report submitted to the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations, the Buremese Government nailed down that North Korea "cannot possibly disclaim responsibility for" the bomb attack that "apparently was designed to Kill" South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The 27-page document repeated the findings and measures taken by the Buremese Government in connection with the bombing that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers who were then accompanying Chon on a state visit to Burma.

It was one of the 14 reports submitted to the Sixth Committee under the agenda 129: "Consideration of effective measures to enhance protection, security, and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

Undersecretary General (legal counsel) Carl August Fleischauffer distributed the 7-chapter, 93-point report to all 159 U.N. member nations as an official U.N. document. The sixth committee is scheduled to review the report Oct. 3-5.

The report said: "...It is clear that there is enough irrefutable evidence that establishes the fact that the bomb attack was the work of three North Koreans acting pursuant to the order of the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)."

"The three North Koreans got off a North Korean freighter in Rangoon and were harbored by some members of the North Korean Embassy. Consequently, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot possibly disclaim responsibility for the bomb attack," the report said. "Though it has no wish to see this incident drawn into the vortex of unproductive political polemics," the report emphasized, the Buremese Government places the report before the world community, because the bomb attack "not only cost many innocent human lives and injured many persons, but also gravely disrupted the very mechanism designed to effectuate international co-operation for the maintenance of international peace and order, the strengthening of international security and the promotion of the general welfare of nations."

"Taking into account the grave nature of the bomb attack,... and the imperative need to deter such attacks," the report added, the measures taken by the Buremese Government in connection with the bomb attack were "called for and justified."

The Buremese Government severed diplomatic ties with North Korea and de-recognized the North Korean Government after the bomb attack. Also, the Buremese court sentenced two of the three North Koreans to death.

The introduction of the report pointed out that "from details of the confession of one of the two Koreans captured alive, whose confession was corroborated by concrete evidence, and from the equipment and other articles seized from the Korean suspects and other relevant evidence, it was fully established that the bomb attack was the work of the three North Koreans acting pursuant to the order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In the following chapters, the report gave precise and full accounts of President Chon's state visit to Burma, the bomb attack and the measures taken by the Burmese Government following the bombing, including investigations and the trial of the North Koreans.

The report identified the three North Koreans as a team through a voluntary confession. The confession was made by Kang Min-chol, a 28-year-old captain in the North Korean Army who was captured alive after the bombing.

The team, headed by Major Chin Mo (captured alive), comprised two others, Kang and Sin Ki-chol (a captain found dead). The report added that Kang revealed that the trio set out by ship from Ongchin, North Korea, one month before the bombing under instructions from Major General Kang Chang-su of the North Korean Army.

After disembarking at Rangoon port on Sept. 22, 1983, the three North Koreans were hidden at the house of two North Korean diplomats, the report said.

In his confession, Kang pointed out the house on a map of Rangoon and described its layout and plan. The house turned out to be the residence of counsellor Chon Chang-hui of the North Korean Embassy and two other diplomatic staff members, according to the report.

Hand grenades the three North Koreans used were also found to be produced in North Korea, the report said, referring to the 1975 edition of Jane's Infantry Weapons (page 638). As for the 25 browning pistol made in Belgium bearing serial number 459771, which was seized from Kang Min-chol, the report said branches of the Interpol (international Criminal Police) in Brussels and Wiesbaden confirmed that the Choyang corporation in Pyongyang, North Korea, purchased 100 of the same-type pistols through Swedish dealer Hans Rudolf Jocheim of Hanover, West Germany. The report further said that the explosives and communications equipment found at the bombing site and seized from the three North Koreans firmly pointed to remote control of the explosion.

In addition, the report said the confession of Kang Min-chol that their group had disembarked from a ship in Rangoon on Sept. 22, 1983, coincided with the berthing of the North Korean freighter M.V. Tong Gonae Kukho in Rangoon harbor Sept. 17-24. "From witness accounts given at the subsequent court trial by Burmese port officials on duty on the freighter, it is clear that the three North Korean sailors who left the ship with two men on Sept. 22 were never seen to have returned," the report said.

Chin Mo and Kang Min-chol were subsequently tried on six counts against Burma's penal code and arms act. Kang pleaded guilty on his four charges, but Chin Mo made no response and kept silent. The two were found guilty and sentenced to death, the report said.

THAI 'VIOLATIONS' OF WEEK ENDING 27 SEP REPORTED

BK020559 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Oct (SPK) -- During the week ending 27 September, two Thai L-19's operated above Kamrieng in Battambang Province and the border areas in Koh Kong Province located between 2 and 3 km inside Kampuchea. At sea, 254 entries by Thai vessels between 8 and 30 nautical miles into Kampuchean territorial waters near Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands were recorded. On land, Thai artillery 68 times pounded Hills 547, 581 (Preah Vihear), 157, and 442 (Koh Kong), the sectors Nimit, Komrieng, Pailin, Ta Sanh (Battambang) and part of Route 56 (Pursat). During the same week, Kampuchean border guards put out of action 155 Khmer reactionaries and seized 27 weapons and other military equipment.

COMMENTARY HAILS DEVELOPING SRV-INDIA TIES

BK010652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Brilliant Success of a Historic Visit"]

[Text] During the past several days, world public opinion has paid great attention to the friendship visit to the Republic of India by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The warm reception held by the Indian Government and people to welcome the high-level Vietnamese delegation, the unanimous views expressed by the two sides on various major international issues, and the agreement on economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries attest to the new development in relations between India and Vietnam as well as peace and stability in Asia.

The Kampuchean people are very happy over the firm friendship between the Republic of India and the SRV which has developed favorably with every passing day. The Kampuchean people regard the success of this historic visit as their own because it contributes greatly to reducing international tension, particularly tension in Southeast Asia, the Pacific region, and the Indian Ocean. This diplomatic success will also contribute positively to the independent restoration and economic development of each country, thus enabling it to advance firmly in building a happy life for its people.

World public opinion has also highly valued the brilliant outcome of this first visit to the Republic of India by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Although our enemies, that is, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists are unhappy with this significant success, they cannot divert India from its correct path. India is a big country in Asia. It is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and has a population of over 700 million. It has modern industrial establishments and can produce aircraft, warships, satellites, and electric power. India is an independent country that pursues an active foreign policy upholding truth and justice. India has supported all the correct struggles of the Third World countries. It has actively joined in the militant alliance of the socialist countries in opposing imperialism and hegemonism-expansionism.

As a matter of fact, aside from the countries in the socialist community, India is the first country which has given diplomatic recognition to the PRK. The Republic of India has actively supported the PRK's foreign policy and the trend of negotiations between the group of ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries. India has strongly condemned the hostile policy pursued by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-San sann-Sihanouk clique with the support of Beijing gang, U.S. imperialists, and Thai rightists.

The imperialists and expansionists have launched maneuvers aimed at sabotaging the Indian people's achievements. That is, the Chinese expansionists have been controlling hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of India's territory and the U.S. spies are inciting the Indian people to create chaos, riots, and even bloodshed in some areas. However, these hostile activities cannot hinder the development and advance of the Republic of India. The development of good relations between India and Vietnam -- the outermost post of the socialist alliance in Southeast Asia and the very close neighbor of Kampuchea and Laos -- is of profound and positive significance to peace, security, and social progress.

The Kampuchean people warmly hail the success of the visit to the Republic of India by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, which has brought about the development of relationship among various nations and closely consolidated the good feelings of the nonaligned countries. This success is of greater significance because it was achieved at a time when the United Nations is holding its General Assembly in order to discuss various major international issues. The normalization of relations among all countries throughout the world, the broadening of the trend for dialogue, opposition to the arms race, and the demand for arms reduction are the points to which our PRK is paying attention. In this spirit, the Kampuchean people highly value the success of the friendship visit to the Republic of India by Comrade Le Duan. We are firmly convinced that the Vietnam-India friendship and cooperation will become firmer and greatly contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

LAO ARMY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT 29 SEP

BK291333 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 29 -- A delegation of the General Staff of the Lao People's Army led by Brigadier General Choummali Saignakon, deputy chief of the General Staff, arrived in Phnom Penh Saturday for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. Choummali Saignakon, also member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy minister of national defence, and his party were welcomed at the Pochentong Airport by Soy Keo, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, and other Kampuchean officers. Lao Charge d'Affaires a.i. Thouan Volasan, Lao military attache Phommachak Southisan, and Vietnamese Military Attache Vu Nha, were also on hand.

CHEA SOTH, TRADE MINISTER ATTEND 28 SEP MEETING

BK300649 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The 3-day fourth meeting on water resources held at the former royal palace in Phnom Penh ended successfully on the afternoon of 28 September. Trade Minister Comrade Tang Saroem spoke on all-round cooperation between the trade and agriculture ministries in the exploitation of water resources and agricultural produce with an aim to successfully develop the national economy. He stressed: We should focus attention on using good experience and technique in catching and raising fishes, taking good care of water resources, and selecting rice strains which will give good yield both in terms of quality and quantity.

On the same occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, exhorted all participants to promote fisheries and water resources exploitation so as to ensure better living conditions for the people. He also expressed the firm belief that upon returning to their localities, all participants will be able to carry out all their tasks well by always adhering to a sense of responsibility for the defense and construction of our fatherland toward genuine socialism.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 24-30 SEP

BK010955 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 24-30 September:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1112 GMT on 24 September reports that this year, the herd of cattle across the country rose to some 1,910,700, an increase of 772,000 over last year, and the number of pigs rose to 974,300. SPK in French at 0428 GMT on 26 September reports that by the end of August the peasants of the whole country had tilled more than 1,104,000 hectares, or two-thirds of the area targeted by the plan. The Mekong floods inundated over 415,000 hectares of various crops, of which 283,190 hectares were completely destroyed. Floods affected crops in Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom provinces. At the same time, drought hit nearly 47,000 hectares of rice in Takeo, Kompong Speu, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Thom provinces. By the end of last month, SPK says, rice had been transplanted on more than 751,800 hectares. Besides rice, during the same period, the peasants also planted 43,000 hectares with corn, 25,240 hectares with beans, over 6,000 hectares with potatoes, 8,680 hectares with sesame, and a substantial area with other subsidiary, industrial, and vegetable crops.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 30 September reports that despite natural calamities, peasants of Kandal Stoeng District have tilled more than 17,000 hectares and completed transplanting on more than 7,280 others. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 28 September says that by the end of August, peasants in Leuk Dek District had sown 15 hectares of rice seeds, transplanted or broadcast 469 hectares of rice, and planted over 2,400 hectares of corn, more than half of which was damaged by floods. Phnom Penh Radio says at 1300 GMT on 27 September that this year, Kaoh Thom District planted 1,535 hectares with rice and 3,000 hectares with corn, 1,500 hectares of which were ruined by floods. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 September notes that by early September, peasants in Kien Svay District had transplanted 479 hectares of rice seedlings, harvested over 225 metric tons of early rice, and produced more than 2,500 metric tons of organic fertilizer. They planned to grow 3,700 hectares of rice this season, the radio says.

Kampot Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 September, by mid-September peasants in the province had sown or transplanted over 14,000 hectares of rice, transplanted 74,200 hectares of rice seedlings or 78 percent of plan, including over 13,500 hectares of intensive-cropping rice, reclaimed over 2,800 hectares of waste land, and planted over 5,100 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in English at 1103 GMT on 28 September reports that since early June more than 700 hectares of waste land have been turned into ricefields in the province. The peasants have raised rice seedlings on 3,100 hectares, sown floating rice on 5,800 hectares, and transplanted rice on 480 hectares. Moreover, they have grown 2,000 hectares of industrial and subsidiary food crops, the news agency adds.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh radio at 2300 GMT on 24 September reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to August, peasants in the province tilled 160,000 hectares of land and sowed or transplanted over 117,000 hectares of all types of rice, or 60 percent of plan. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 29 September says that so far Kompong Cham's trade service has bought over 31,000 metric tons of paddy -- 1,000 metric tons above plan -- from the peasants. It has also purchased 2,100 metric tons of corn, mung beans, and sesame, the radio adds.

Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 25 September reports that by the end of August, peasants of Rpey Chhor District had retilled 15,800 hectares of land, sown 2,700 hectares of rice seeds, and broadcast or transplanted 6,400 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 27 September says that by the end of August, solidarity groups in Stoeng Trang District had tilled 5,500 hectares of land, sown 350 hectares of rice seeds, and transplanted or broadcast nearly 6,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 September reports that by the end of August, peasants of Tbong Khmum District had retilled over 10,000 hectares of land, sown over 2,000 hectares of rice, and broadcast or transplanted 15,600 hectares of rice of various types, or 64 percent of plan.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 30 September carries an interview with Kompong Thom Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee Chairman So Han, who said that his province planned to grow 130,000 hectares of rice with 1.4 metric tons per hectare yield during the 1983-84 rainy season. Due to floods, only about 18,000 hectares were cultivated in lowland areas. By 20 September, he said, over 80,000 hectares had been put under cultivation and the province planned to produce between 140,000 and 150,000 metric tons of paddy.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 24 September says that during the first 8 months of this year, the provincial trade service bought nearly 800 metric tons of sugar palm, over 3 metric tons of mung beans, and over 18 metric tons of pork.

Preah Vihear Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 27 September notes that by early September, production groups in the province had transplanted over 3,000 hectares of rice seedlings and covered 600 other hectares with rice through dibbling.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 27 September mentions that over 17,600 hectares of rice and over 600 hectares of subsidiary food crops had been planted by early September in the province.

Siem Reap-Odddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 29 September says that peasants of Kralanh District have so far covered 1,600 hectares with various types of rice seeds, broadcast 18,000 hectares, or 74 percent of plan, with floating rice, early rice, middle rice, late rice, and slash-and-burn rice, and put 100 other hectares under subsidiary food crops. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 25 September, by mid-September peasants of Sot Nikom District had sown over 4,500 hectares of rice seeds and transplanted over 16,000 hectares of rice, or 62 percent of plan.

Svay Rieng Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 27 September, by early September, peasants in the province had put over 34,700 hectares under rice of various types. Phnom Penh radio says at 1300 GMT on 28 September that so far, peasants of Rumduol District have transplanted 8,500 hectares of rice seedlings, including almost 2,000 hectares of intensive-cropping rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 29 September says that production groups in Svay Teap District have so far sown or transplanted 4,500 hectares of rice of various types.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 September says that by early September, peasants of Prey Kabbas District had planted almost 7,000 hectares of rice.

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

BK010919 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] On 24 and 25 September, while attending the 39th UN General Assembly session and its debate on general affairs, Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, met and held talks with the following foreign ministers.

1. His Excellency Padma Bahadur Khatri, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Nepal;
2. His Excellency Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister; and His Excellency Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore, accompanied by His Excellency Kishore Mahbubani, Singapore permanent representative at the United Nations;
3. His Excellency Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs;
4. His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Malaysian foreign minister;
5. His Excellency Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister; and
6. His Excellency Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Chad.

During the meetings, Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed these personalities on the satisfactory development of the Kampuchean people's struggle on the military, and diplomatic fronts. The vice president also exposed the successive maneuvers by Vietnam aimed at duping the international community and reaffirmed the CGDK's stand on resolving the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. The meetings took place in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding.

CGDK LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PRC

BK010338 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Message 30 September from DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan to PRC President Li Xiannian, Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang]

[Text] Respected Excellencies: On the occasion of the solemn 35th founding anniversary of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, we, the three tripartite leaders are most happy to express to you, and through you, to the Chinese Communist Party, government, people, and the PLA [People's Liberation Army] warm congratulations and the highest friendly greetings. We wish Your Excellencies and all eminent Chinese leaders good health and great successes in your noble tasks. May the glorious PRC and the great Chinese people be always great and prosperous and win new and greater successes under the clear-sighted four-modernization policy and the open-door policy. We consider the birth of the PRC as a great event with historical significance not only for China but also for the world.

Over the past 35 years, the Chinese people and government, under the Chinese Communist Party's clear-sighted leadership, have carried on their glorious tradition of struggle and have braved all kinds of obstacles and difficulties -- both inside and outside the country -- brilliantly to build socialism in China. This has enabled more Chinese people gradually to enjoy happiness. Furthermore, through its foreign policy based on its just and immortal principles, the PRC has always provided solidarity, support, and unconditional and sincere assistance to all weak peoples and countries throughout the world who are victims of aggression or poverty. This is a great contribution to all mankind. Through this, the PRC's prestige has soared in the international arena.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK are convinced that in the near future, the PRC will become a powerful, modernized country for the happiness of the Chinese people and also a force contributing to safeguarding world peace. Despite the heavy burden of building and defending the country, the Chinese people and government, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have always provided our just struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors with all kinds of sincere, unconditional assistance and support. This is a most important contribution to the successive victories won by our Kampuchean people and to the good development of our struggle for the survival of the national and for Kampuchea to remain an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, and in our names -- the three tripartite leaders -- we would like, once again, to express to Your Excellencies, the Chinese party, government, people, and the PLA, most profound and moving gratitude. May the friendship between our two peoples and countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the PRC -- constantly and forever develop and bloom. With our most profound friendly greetings and considerations

Democratic Kampuchea, 30 September 1984

[Signed] Dk President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister

His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

SIHANOUK-LED CGDK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

(BK010516 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 September, a CGDK delegation with Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as head, and His Excellency Son Sann and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, respectively prime minister and DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, as deputy heads, arrived in Beijing from New York for an official visit in China and to attend the PRC's 35th founding anniversary.

Upon arrival at Beijing airport, the DK delegation received a warm welcome from His Excellency Cui Yueli, health minister and chairman of the PRC Government's protocol committee; His Excellency (Liu Suching), Chinese deputy foreign minister; and Shanghai Major Wang Daohan. Ambassadors from ASEAN and other friendly countries accredited to Beijing were also present at the airport to welcome our DK delegation.

THAI DELIVERY OF PROTEST NOTE TO UN ASSAILED

BK010348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Arrogant Tricks of the Aggressors and Expansionists"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, on 26 September the Thai Government delivered a protest note to the UN secretary general on the so-called violation of Thai sovereignty by Lao troops. The note said that Lao troops shelled the Ban Mai area, killing and wounding some Thai soldiers. This is an extremely arrogant trick aimed at hoodwinking public opinion and covering up their crimes. More serious still, it was a brazen act of exercising sovereignty over Lao territory.

As everyone knows well, since 6 June when Thai troops began occupying three Lao villages, they have not stopped committing crimes against the Lao people, nor have they ceased in vigorously speeding up the job of making the three Lao villages a Thai area in order to occupy them permanently. Throughout the occupation period, they have destroyed and eradicated various pieces of evidence. For example, they have removed the border markers, forced the local people to obtain Thai identification cards and study and speak the Thai language, printed a new map, and unilaterally sent a technical team to inspect the terrain with the purpose of canceling the Franco-Siamese map of 1907, which delineated the border between the two countries and which has been used for nearly a century. More serious still, they forced 40 youths in the three villages to receive military training in Thai territory and later called them an armed unit of the villages and so forth.

All this clearly shows that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries intend to occupy the three Lao villages permanently. To cover up the truth and hoodwink public opinion in Thailand and the world, while making the three villages a Thai area and legalizing the occupation, they shamelessly said that the problem of the three villages is a minor one and that it should not be turned into a big issue, despite the fact that the occupation of the three Lao villages represents aggression and an undeniable violation of the Lao sovereignty. Therefore, no one can deny that the people in the three villages have the right to defend themselves and to punish the aggressors and occupiers who are destroying their property and massacring them. This is also an exercise of the Lao people's legitimate right in defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is certain that the Lao people cannot forgive any aggressive enemy. The best way out for them is simply to withdraw all the Thai troops occupying the three Lao villages and return the situation to normal as it was before 6 June.

Thanks to their unjust actions, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are being condemned by public opinion in Thailand and the world. Particularly, following the publication of the white book on the truth about Thai-Lao relations by the LPDR Foreign Ministry, they have become more isolated. This is why they have been trying to avoid public condemnation and to cover up the true nature of their expansionist pan-Thai doctrine as well as their policy of annexing Laos. However, the more vigorously they try, the more clearly the truth will be exposed. If they refuse to give up their wrong, expansionist path, they will not be able to avoid bitter defeats.

PASASON Comments

BK011111 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (OANA-KPL) -- Commenting on the recent Thai Government's letter of protest to the UN secretary general in connection with the alleged "Lao violation of Thai sovereignty," PASASON comments that such impertinent and despicable move in the series was aimed at deceiving public opinion and covering up their great wrongs.

As far as the worsening of the relations between Thailand and Laos is concerned, it should be adequately clear to all that who is the culprit. Here, the paper points out, since June 6, Thai troops have invaded the Lao hamlets of northwestern Sayaboury Province where their combat forces and ammunition have been reinforced. Along with this, other Bangkok attempts to destroy recognised proofs (for instance the removal of the border posts explicitly shown on the 1907 Franco-Siamese map).

Worse in the recent Thai tactics carried out with an intent to permanently legitimise their gross violation of the Lao territorial integrity was the act involving the military training of some 40 young men forcibly "recruited" from the three occupied Lao hamlets with the propose to have them sent back to defend "their motherland"!

All these attempts on the part of Bangkok ruling circles are to misguide public opinion within Thailand and other parts of the world while Bangkok authorities are apt to hypocritically proclaim that the current relations between the two neighbours are of no serious consequences and should not be artificially blown up.

In this connection, the paper points out this violation of another sovereign state's territory is a serious matter indeed which, in itself, serves as enough reason for the Lao people in the three communities to resort to all measures deemed necessary in their inalienable rights.

To peacefully [settle] this impending question, the paper points out, the only reasonable means left for Bangkok is to withdraw the occupying forces from the three Lao hamlets which will enable the situation to return to normal -- prior to June 6, 1984.

Due to their own wrong deeds and following the publication of the Lao Government's white book in this regard, the general public opinion now is even more aware of the truth -- the current against Bangkok's interests. Hence, we could see that the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries are ever more anxious to cover up and to dodge the blames resulting from their putting into practice the hegemonist policy against Laos -- which, in the end, will be met with scorching defeat, concludes the paper.

THAILAND'S ATHIT KAMLANG-EK CALLED 'AMBITIOUS'

BK010406 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

["Talk": "Positions of an Ambitious Man in Thailand"]

[Text] Various newspapers published in Bangkok reported last month on the so-called result of the selection of the outstanding person for 1984. As a matter of fact, it was not necessary to publicize the selection result since the Thai people knew well who the outstanding person of the year was. Who can excel Athit Kamlang-ek? Furthermore, the winner would be Athit Kamlang-ek again if a selection of the most ambitious man and the person who has held more positions than any other took place in Thailand, since this man took over many positions shortly after becoming commander in chief of the Thai Army.

Such positions include those of the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, the Army commander in chief, chairman of the Internal Security Command, chairman of the Telephone Organization of Thailand, chairman of the Anticommunist Committee, a member of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and a senator.

Regarding this, the people in general may ask: Does Thailand lack knowledgeable and competent people since many important jobs have been assigned to General Athit Kamlang-ek? Or is he more intelligent and much better than others? The answer is no. At present, tens of thousands of Thai intellectuals who have graduated from local and foreign universities in various fields are unemployed. In Thai military circles alone, there are hundreds of generals and other senior officers, including dozens of lieutenant generals and full generals, who have a higher level of education and more competent than General Athit Kamlang-ek. However, these generals have not been given appropriate positions, and some have been hindered from advancing.

None of this is surprising since all the power is in the hands of Athit Kamlang-ek. He can do anything he wants. He is not going to stop at those six or seven positions. News has been circulated in Thailand that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is advancing to take over the supreme power in the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. No one knows whether this ambitious man's dream will be realized. But what is certain is that he will continue to take over as many important positions as possible.

PASASON WELCOMES GROMYKO SPEECH TO UN SESSION

BK011115 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (OANA-KPL) -- The content of the Soviet foreign minister's speech, A. Gromyko, delivered at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly once more proved to the world public the efforts and the constant stand of the Soviet Union in the struggle for world peace and security, writes PASASON today.

Since its foundation, the paper continues, the Soviet Union has actively carried out all measures for the purpose of safeguarding peace and security in the whole world. Together with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union has tirelessly attempted to draw the world's attention to the course of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet initiatives and proposals put forth several times for the banning of militarization in outer space and for the reduction of nuclear arms-race were widely considered by the whole world public as a decisive factor avoiding nuclear holocaust and hence ensuring the realization of the world public aspirations of peace and security.

The paper further points out that it is very regrettable to note that the worldwide appreciated decisions put forth by the Soviet Union have not yet fructified due to the continuation of U.S. foreign policy's implementation. Having deeply acknowledged that its initiatives are in correspondence with the mankind aspirations, the Soviet Union, however, have persistently expressed its readiness to sit in negotiation with U.S.A. for the banning and the reduction of strategic [word indistinct].

But in fact, the paper discloses, the root cause triggering the intensification of tension in different world's corners was caused by the Reagan administration and its allies. It is widely known that U.S.A. and its NATO allies have attempted to prevent and obstruct the path of stability and security in Europe, and the flame of tension in Central American region was due to the direct interference of U.S.A. in the regional affairs. Regarding the Asian problems, it is worldwide acknowledged that U.S.A. is behind all provocation and anti-regional governments' acts. As for the Indian Ocean problem, U.S.A. and some of its regional stooges have feverishly tried to delay and to obstruct the proposal convening for the opening of international conference on Indian Ocean affairs.

Basing on all above mentioned facts, it is clear as daylight that U.S. imperialism is the basic instrument inciting the tense situation in all parts of the world, and encouraging a number of UN member states to humiliate and to tread on the noble principles of the UN Charter despite the priceless contribution and efforts of the Soviet Union for peace and security of the humanity.

The entire Lao people, together with peoples of the socialist community and other peace, justice and progress-loving peoples in the world firmly highlight and support these Soviet goodwill and sincere intention's initiatives, since they are the concrete measures for the realization of lasting world peace, the paper ends.

MESSAGES SENT TO GREET PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK020410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] On 30 September, the SPC and the LPDR Council of Ministers sent a greetings message to the NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee and the PRC Government in Beijing. The message reads:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the SPC and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR extend sincere congratulations to the NPC, the PRC Government, and the entire Chinese people.

The founding of the PRC was a glorious achievement recorded by the Chinese people in their long struggle against the imperialist, colonialists, feudalists, and reactionary capitalists. It marked a very important turning point in China's history.

During the past 35 years, on a path full of twists and turns, the Chinese people have overcome various difficulties to safeguard the fruits of their revolution.

Laos and China are neighbors. The Lao and Chinese peoples have long maintained a tradition of friendship. The Lao people love peace and justice and always hope that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will be restored and further improved on the basis of the various principles of peaceful coexistence for the interests of the two peoples and for the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the world.

On this occasion, we wish the Chinese people new, greater achievements in their just cause.

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, sent a greetings message to Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK300905 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Congratulatory message 23 September from LPDR National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Bulgarian National Defense Minister Army General Dobri Dzhurov]

[Text] Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade, and, through you, to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army.

Over the past 40 years, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian People's Army has continually enhanced with new quality the tradition of heroic struggle of the country whose history dates back more than 1,300 years, and has, together with the entire Bulgarian people, created great heroic deeds in the national revolutionary war against the administrative yoke of fascism, in the task of national defense and socialist construction, and in fulfilling their esteemed internationalist obligations. At present, the Bulgarian People's Army has become a strong model modern revolutionary Army firmly standing at the outpost of socialism in south-eastern Europe, making an honorable contribution to the struggle to safeguard stability in Europe and to preserve peace in the world.

The Lao Army and people are extremely pleased with the strength of and the great achievements scored by the Bulgarian people and Army and regard them as our own. On this occasion, I would like once again to extend my best wishes to the fraternal Bulgarian people and Army, hoping that, under the beacon of the resolution adopted at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by respected and beloved Comrade Todor Zhivkov, they will score yet greater achievements in building their developed socialist country and strengthening the Bulgarian People's Army so that they can effectively cooperate with the Armed Forces of the socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact in safeguarding peace and security in Europe and in making vital contributions to the maintenance of world peace.

The Lao Army and people are very proud of the friendship relations and militant solidarity existing between the Armies and peoples of our two countries, which are now increasingly blossoming in the new period of history. May the friendship relations and militant solidarity between the peoples and Armies of Laos and Bulgarian last forever.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new greater achievements in carrying out your esteemed tasks.

Vientiane, 23 September 1984

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR 25 SEP

BK301322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] A ceremony was held in Vientiane on the evening of 25 September to sign a protocol on the success of the sixth session between the delegations of the Commissions for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the LPDR and the GDR.

Signing the protocol for the Lao side was Sali Vongkhamso, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao Cooperation Commission; and for the GDR side was Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the audit court, and chairman of the GDR Cooperation Commission.

A memorandum on the consultations on the sessions for the 1986-1990 plan was also signed by Khamphet Phengmuang, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the LPDR, and (?HEINZE) deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

A protocol on the exchange of goods between the two countries was also signed. According to this protocol, the LPDR is to supply agricultural and handicraft products to the GDR, which in return is to supply Laos with machinery and mechanized equipment. This proposal was signed by LPDR Deputy Trade Minister Chanpheng Bounnaphon and (Viktor Hussak), representative of the GDR foreign trade agencies.

Subsequently, documents on projects on work cooperation in production scopes and experimental planting of various tropical plants, on installation of 10 (?) silos in Pakse and Pak Song areas in Champassak Province, and on repair of and elevating the hydroelectric power dam at Pak Song to generate power for a coffee bean mill and consumption by Pak Song District residents were also signed by Khamsing Sai-gnakon, deputy minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives of the LPDR and Dr. (?) Napel, deputy minister for district managed industry and foodstuffs industry of the GDR.

All this is aimed at strengthening the mutual cooperation and assistance between Laos and the GDR.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH GDR

BK301332 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives on the morning of 26 September to sign a memorandum between the LPDR Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives and the GDR Ministry of District-Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Industry.

In the memorandum, the two sides reviewed the past economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two parties and states, especially between the two ministries, and certain projects that must be jointly executed in the coming years such as the study on the growing of pepper, an industrial crop in the world markets which is being introduced into Laos for the first time. The GDR will also render assistance to Laos in improving the standard of tobacco plantation and production in Pak Song District, Champassak Province. To ensure fulfillment of these projects, the GDR will help Laos in repairing the electricity plant at Houai Champi which is currently capable of generating 12 kilowatts, to produce about 65 kilowatts.

It is expected that the GDR will send technicians to implement these projects in the beginning of 1985. In addition, the GDR also pledged to send Lao technicians for further training in the GDR.

Signing the memorandum on the Lao side was Khamsing Saignakon, first deputy minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives; and on the GDR side was Dr. Napel, state secretary and deputy minister of district-managed industry and foodstuffs industry. Several high-ranking cadres of the two sides were also present.

After the GDR delegation spent 8 days in Laos for a friendship visit, it departed for home.

SITTHI SAWETSILA'S UN SPEECH, LAO RESPONSE NOTED

BK030622 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai foreign minister, said at the UN General Assembly yesterday that Thailand will pull its troops out of three villages on the Lao border to alleviate tension and effect peaceful settlement of the dispute. Sitthi said the three border villages should not be allowed to impede efforts to improve Thai-Lao relations. He pointed out that the border dispute is a minor dispute which resulted from Lao attacks on a Thai construction crew and that the situation became more confused as a result of Vietnamese interference. Sitthi condemned this interference as opportunism on the part of Vietnam, intended to divert the attention of the international community from Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.

Phoun Sipaseut, Lao foreign minister, responding to the Thai foreign minister, said the border problem is not an ordinary border incident. He charged that Thailand moved border posts, forced villagers in the three villages to use Thai currency, and sent 3,000 soldiers in the area.

PHICHIT VOWS 'TO CRUSH KHMER BANDITS' ON BORDER

BK020956 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Oct 84 p 32

[Text] First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit this morning vowed to crush Khmer bandits operating along the Thai-Kampuchean border and keep the security situation in the area under control. Lt-Gen Phichit made the pledges on the second day of taking up a post that means responsibility over the central region provinces and eastern border area.

Speaking to newsmen in Bangkok, Lt-Gen Phichit said Khmer bandits were breakaway groups once loyal to Kampuchean resistance forces. He said they split from the Sihanoukist Moulinaka with whom they were originally and later sought to set up base in a Khmer Rouge-controlled area but were driven out and had to depend on whatever they could plunder.

The Army had launched a drastic suppression against these bandits and had killed many of them recently, Lt-Gen Phichit said. Since then, their activities had quietened down considerably but the suppression drive would continue, he added. At the same time, Lt-Gen Phichit said there would only be minor changes of troops along the border, with the majority to hold on to their present posts.

Asked whether the Vietnamese offensive during the upcoming dry season would pose any threat to Thailand, Lt-Gen Phichit assured there would be no problems as Thai troops were ready and able to defend the border. However, he said he expected Hanoi to step up its propaganda campaign in the dry season.

Commenting on the seating issue due to come up for debate at the United Nations General Assembly, Lt-Gen Phichit maintained that the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh was a puppet of Hanoi and was not in total control of Kampuchean territory. He said there were still ambushes and attacks inside Kampuchea by anti-Vietnamese resistance forces.

NATION ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S TALKS WITH LEADERS

BK030200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 84 p 5

["Insider's Version on Thach-Phichai Meet: What Thach Really Said During His Visit Here" -- NATION REVIEW headline]

[Text] If anything, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has created confusion as to what he was really up to during his three-day stop-over here whose highlights were his talks with former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. His aim was supposedly to sustain his current seasonal "peace offensive" which will be wound up after his scheduled meetings with two ASEAN foreign ministers during the UN General Assembly in New York this month.

Upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport on Sept 28, Thach was tight-lipped, an unusual gesture judging from his past record of diplomatic practices. He said that he would not like to negotiate through the press and in effect, gave an impression that he may be pursuing a quiet diplomacy. But at the end of his unofficial visit here before his departure for Japan on Monday, he said he had "nothing in his pocket."

The Vietnamese foreign minister suggested during his talk over a dinner with Phichai that he would agree to the formation of an "International Control Commission" [ICC] to "supervise the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea." He also said that in the future, the ICC may also supervise "general elections." Yet, after his suggestions had been publicized through the deputy prime minister, Thach came out to deny that he had initiated a new peace plan.

Nonetheless, the Vietnamese minister indicated that he had come up with something new in his talks with the Thai deputy prime minister. "No new peace plan. It's an exchange of ideas. What was reported in the Bangkok press are some of my ideas, some of Phichai's ideas and the imagination of the press," he told reporters at the airport. When pressed to say whether he had offered new ideas during the discussion, he said there were always something new everyday. Thach also suggested once again that he was in the process of pursuing a quiet diplomacy by saying that "the first thing to get is the cows when you want to have a cowshed, and not the cowshed before the cows."

Informed sources attending the Thach-Phichai talks last Sunday night affirmed with THE NATION that Thach did float his ideas about the ICC in what can be taken as off-the-cuff statements. According to the sources, Thach made the following points:

-- He reiterated that Vietnam would like to hold negotiation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to settle the Kampuchean issue. He said that if the problem can be solved between the two parties, the issue about the so-called Chinese threat would become insignificant. In this context, Thach also said that he preferred to talk with ASEAN rather than Japan because Japan was not a party directly involved in the issue.

-- Thach said that if Vietnam and ASEAN failed to achieve a comprehensive political settlement on the Kampuchean issue, Hanoi will continue to aid the Phnom Penh regime and expressed conviction that within the next five or 10 years, the regime will be able to stand on its own feet and by then the Vietnamese troops will be pulled out of the country completely.

-- Thach did suggest his ideas about the ICC. He said the ICC comprising neutral nations should be constituted and introduced into Kampuchea to "supervise the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country," control peace and order as well as see to it that an agreement on the political settlement be abided by.

He also held out the probability that the ICC "may" in the future supervise "elections." But he did not spell out on the form of the elections. He did not identify the Khmer groups which will be involved in the elections. Nor did he mention the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in this context, at least directly.

-- Inquired about the concept of the national reconciliation of all the Khmer factions, called for by Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and later backed by ASEAN, Thach said he agreed to it on the condition that "Pol Pot and his group" must first be "eliminated," because they were "criminals." The impression given is: if there were general elections, the Khmer Rouge would be barred from standing in the polls because criminals did not have the right to run in elections.

-- Thach did not mention about an international peace-keeping force, proposed by ASEAN as part of a machinery, including the ICC, to control the cessation of hostilities, the ceasefire, a key condition envisaged by ASEAN for the exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people through internationally-supervised general elections.

Thach did not specify stages leading to the introduction of the ICC, but he did suggest the idea of "ceasefire in places" by saying that the ICC will play supervisory roles in areas where Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn. An impression was given that the Heng Samrin force can stay on in the evacuated zones.

After his meeting with Thach last Saturday, Gen Kriangsak said he felt that it was likely that the negotiations between the parties concerned on the issue could start. Phichai, having emerged from a meeting with Thach, also said he felt that judging from what he heard from Thach, Hanoi had shown "flexibility" and softened its stand on the question to a certain extent, although he cautioned that it hardly possible to say whether Hanoi was sincere in its new overture or not. "Time will prove the sincerity," he said.

Based on Phichai's version on Thach's statements made during the Sunday night's meeting over a dinner, Thach apparently assumed a flexible posture by saying that as for the call for national reconciliation of all Khmer factions, Hanoi had initially two "reservations-- the Chinese threat and the existence of the "Pol Pot faction" -- but right now, Vietnam was only adamant on the latter reservation. Phichai also said that the course of the discussion on the issue, Thach finally said he would consider Phichai's insistence that the question about the Khmer Rouge be left to the Kampuchean people, and not outsiders, to resolve. Thach's suggestions on the roles of the ICC in the context of Vietnamese military pullout as well as "elections" can also be taken as another sign, though the suggestions were still ambiguous.

Apparently, Thach floated ideas to Gen Kriangsak and Phichai in a manner that have given them the impression that Hanoi may be ready to come closer to ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea and that the chance of a breakthrough may not be very remote. Yet, at the same time he apparently kept alive the confusion as to the things in his pocket by denying that he had something in his pocket in the light of published reports that he had suggested new ideas about the ICC, for instance. The overall outcome: To prevent anybody to shoot down his new "peace bid" prematurely and to sustain the "diplomatic offensive," at least until the end of the UN General Assembly, where the Kampuchean issue is expected to figure out prominently once again. Despite his denial of the reports, as he may see it, some people will be kept guessing.

PREM STOPS FIRST PAYMENT FOR U.S. BATTLE TANKS

BK010215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister has told the Budget Bureau to withhold an allocation earmarked for 40 American battle tanks. The money was thought to be the first payment to the United States when the contract is signed.

According to a source, Gen Prem Tinsulanon is expected to ask Washington to supply the M-48 A5 tanks under the Foreign Military Sales programme rather than on a government-to-government basis. Such an arrangement would extend the repayment period by 15-20 years and ease the government's foreign debt problem.

The source said Gen Prem has yet to tell the Defence Ministry to ask Washington to change the terms on the 730 million baht deal, which was agreed on during his official trip to Washington in April. Delivery was due to be made three months after the contract was signed. On his return from the U.S. Gen Prem initially asked the bureau to set aside the budget but when he was told there were no funds, he asked for the allocation of a special budget.

Last week, the Council of Economic Ministers approved a Foreign Debt Management Committee guideline on foreign loans for government agencies, including the Armed Forces. Under the guidelines, the Defence Ministry must submit requests for foreign loans to the committee one year in advance. In addition, borrowing plans must be submitted before August 31 so the committee can assess the country's over-all borrowing plans.

CABINET MINISTERS BARRED FROM VISITING PREM

BK030225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpt] All Cabinet members are concerned with the illness of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and want to visit him but "we may have to wait for a while," Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya said yesterday. He said some Cabinet members had asked Deputy Premier Prachuap Suntharangkun to lead them to visit the premier at Phra Mongkutklao Hospital but "even the deputy premier was barred from visiting him."

KHUKRIT ON PREM ILLNESS, ARMY'S 'PROMPT ACTION'

BK030245 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday that the prime minister's ailment will not affect the stability of the government and he could be in charge of the country until the next general elections. The Social Action Party (SAP) leader also said that the one-month hospitalization of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon would not hamper the government's work. "We have four deputy prime ministers and the Cabinet is working on the basis of collective responsibility. The Cabinet can seek counsel from the premier during his hospitalization because his lung ailment has not affected his brain," he said.

He said that it would not make sense to replace the government just because the premier sneezes. The SAP leader also described as a "good motive" the Army's prompt action to hospitalize the premier last Saturday and form a panel of Army doctors to tend to his health. "The military by nature takes quicker action than the civilians," he said. He said that the military still respects and supports the prime minister.

Asked why the military did not allow some Cabinet members to visit Gen Prem at Phra Mongkutklao Hospital, M.R. Khukrit said the military might want the premier to have complete rest pending his recovery. He said he had not visited the premier because his condition was not serious.

The SAP leader also said that the situation was not favourable for the convening of the extraordinary session of parliament to amend the Constitution. "I don't think the parties forming the government would take an initiative to reconvene the Houses. Only a small number of senators support the opening," he added. He said that even Chat Thai Party which had earlier been active in the previous moves to amend the Constitution to permit government officials to take up political posts, had not shown any signs to kick off the move. The SAP leader joked that the premier was down with the ailment probably because he did not want to see the opening of the extraordinary parliamentary session. "I don't think anybody will dare to sign a motion seeking the session," he said.

Referring to speculation that the move to amend the Constitution was aimed at clearing the way for Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to succeed Gen Prem, the SAP leader said Gen Athit had made it clear that he had no ambition to become a prime minister. "I do not doubt his word because public statements by such a senior person are reliable," he added.

Rumors Dismissed

BK030339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkonnawin yesterday dismissed rumours that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's illness was "politically staged" and called on everyone to give moral support to the premier. Speaking at parliament, Dr Ukrit said that the rumours were not true. "Of course he is really ill. If he isn't he wouldn't be in the hospital."

Dr Ukrit said he had not visited Gen Prem but had sent him a letter on Monday wishing him a speedy recovery. "I don't think it will take him too long to get well, but at the moment it is important that everyone gives him moral support," he said.

PHICHIT URGES UNITY WITHIN ARMED FORCES

BK011037 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Newly appointed First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit this morning called for unity in the Armed Forces and urged vigilance for any threat to the country's highest institutions. Lt-Gen Phichit made the calls during a ceremony to hand over his former post of First Army Division Commander to Maj-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

Speaking at the First Infantry Regiment on the Wiphawadi Rangsit Highway, Lt-Gen Phichit said the Armed Forces were duty-bound to uphold the nation, religion and the monarchy — the country's highest institutions. He called on the Armed Forces to unite in this task, noting that anyone who harboured ill intention toward any one institution had ill intention towards the country.

At the same time, he urged the Armed Forces to be vigilant for any threat toward these institutions, saying the threats could take any form. Meanwhile, Lt-Gen Phichit noted that he remained committed to the First Division even though he was relinquishing the commanding post.

In a return speech, newly appointed First Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Itsaraphong said he felt honoured to be promoted to the post and pledged to carry out his task effectively.

WISH TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH PRC REITERATED

OW030427 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Vietnamese Government and people have always maintained sincere and friendly feelings for the Chinese people. As reiterated by Secretary General of the VCP Central Committee Le Duan during his recent visit to India, we wish to end the confrontation, which undermines the long-range vital interests of the Vietnamese and the Chinese people. We shall spare no effort to restore the long-standing friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, and are ready to normalize relations between the two countries at any time. For this purpose, the Vietnamese side has taken the concrete action on (?12) occasions to return to the Chinese side Chinese personnel captured while infiltrating Vietnam. On the eve of the Chinese National Day, the Vietnamese side once again returned to the Chinese side 19 Chinese personnel captured while infiltrating Vietnam. Following is a recorded confession by (Huang Shaodui), a Chinese soldier captured by local Vietnamese people last February, while infiltrating Vietnam's Cao Bang Province:

[Begin recording] I have experienced Vietnam's humanitarianism since I came here. What I mean is that the Vietnamese Government has shown its humanitarianism by not punishing we foreigners, who infiltrated Vietnamese territory. [end recording]

USSR, KAMPUCHEAN MEDIA HAIL LE DUAN INDIA VISIT

OW020821 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 2 -- "The result of the recent visit made by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to India proves that Vietnam and India's prestige is further heightening", said the C.P.S.U. daily PRAVDA on Sept. 30.

The paper pointed out that acts of provocation and sabotage committed by the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices against the three Indochinese countries demand that the peace-loving countries in the region join their efforts in the struggle against the imperialists and in strengthening cooperation, for peace. Le Duan's visit to India is an important part of these efforts, the paper added.

The friendship between Vietnam and India is of important significance at this conjuncture when Washington is pursuing its militarist policy, PRAVDA said.

In Phnom Penh the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" in a recent broadcast hailed the brilliant success of Le Duan's visit to India, saying that it actively contributed not only to the strengthening of the relations between Vietnam and India, but also to international detente, especially in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean.

The visit, the radio said, further enhanced the unity of the Non-aligned Movement and lent itself to the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation in the world while the U.N. General Assembly was discussing important issues, namely, the promotion of peace, the normalization of relations among nations, the trend for dialogue, world detente as well as the freezing of the arms race, all of which have the great interest of the Kampuchean people.

The radio noted that the Kampuchean people, together with the world public, attach a great value to Le Duan's fruitful India visit while the enemies-U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism-are seeking to downgrade its importance and significance.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES PRK PARTY, STATE GROUP

OW021630 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 2 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers received here today a Kampuchean party and government delegation led by Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation stopped over in Hanoi on its way to the GDR for an official friendly visit and the celebration of the 35th anniversary of GDR's national day. It will later visit Czechoslovakia.

Receiving the guest together with the chairman were Doan Trong Tuyen, general secretary and director of the office of the Council of Ministers, and representative of the Foreign Ministry. Kem Mongkol, charge de'affaires a.i. of the Kampuchean Embassy here, was also present.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy at the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the PRPK in national construction and in their fight to defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He stressed that the flourishing special friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea are an important factor for increasing the might of the alliance and the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH GROUP

OW020833 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 1 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace here this afternoon the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization (K.R.Y.O.) led by its President Sam Sun Doeun. With Chairman Pham Van Dong were Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the Kampuchean guests' visit to Vietnam, describing it as a good opportunity for Vietnamese and Kampuchean young people to exchange their experiences in national construction and defense. He wished the Kampuchean youth new achievements in building a rich and powerful Kampuchea.

Sam Sun Doeun expressed Kampuchean youth's profound sentiments towards the Vietnamese youth and people. He sincerely thanked the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union for its whole hearted and effective assistance to the Kampuchean youth in their national reconstruction. He reaffirmed that the Kampuchean youth will always unite with the Vietnamese youth in the struggle against the common enemy.

HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY MARKED IN HANOI 29 SEP

OW292039 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- A meeting was held yesterday in celebration of Hungary's 136th Army Day (Sept. 29, 1848 - Sept. 29, 1984) by the military and political officers school.

Among those present were Major General Truong Cong Can, director of the school, Colonel Nguyen Hao Dieu, representative of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of National Defence, and Colonel Meisterith Istvan, military attache to the Hungarian Embassy here.

In his speech, Major-General Truong Cong Can expressed the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces' joy at the big achievements recorded by the Hungarian people and Army and the wish for further consolidation and development of friendship and co-operation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Taking the floor, Colonel Meisterith Istvan strongly condemned the policy of arms race pursued by the international reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists, and reaffirmed the Hungarian people and Army's support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and Army in their national construction and defence.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH BULGARIA OBSERVED

Leaders Greet Counterparts

OW301649 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to their Bulgarian counterparts on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (October 1, 1979).

The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

The message says: "The signing on October 1, 1979 of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is an event of great historical significance in the relations between our two parties and our two countries. We note with satisfaction that over the past five years, the treaty has taken the fraternal and friendly relations, the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria to higher stage of development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, thus making active contributions to socialist construction and national defence in each country.

"The Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam will do everything in their power to strengthen these fine relations in the interests of the two peoples, the socialist community and world peace."

On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov.

Envoy Holds Get-Together

OW281558 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov held a get-together here today on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (Oct. 1st, 1979). It was attended by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the C.P.V. C.C. International Department, and other officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Filip Markov and Nguyen Ngoc Triu expressed their joy at the fine achievements recorded over the past five years in the implementation of the treaty. They expressed the wish for further development and consolidation of the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW010745 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 1 -- The Vietnam-Bulgaria treaty of friendship and cooperation has been bringing over greater results, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today, marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

What is important, the leading national newspaper says, is that the two sides have set the line for their cooperation and are taking measures to strengthen their economic relations. The paper notes:

"Vietnam-Bulgaria cooperation has been developing satisfactorily in a number of branches such as planting and processing rubber and coffee, or conducting geological surveys in Vietnamese territory. With the new mechanism of economic management being established in Vietnam, we will surely make better use of Bulgaria's capital and equipment and apply its experience in economic management to increase the efficiency of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of activity mutually agreed upon, and the impact of this cooperation on the national economy of each country.

"Thousands of Vietnamese scientists, technicians and workers studying and working in Bulgaria and the exchange of expertise and experiences in various branches of activity testify to the widening of the relations between the two countries."

"Over the past five years," NHAN DAN says "in the spirit and letter of the treaty, Vietnam and Bulgaria have been strengthening their solidarity and mutual support in the common struggle to defend the gains of socialism and increase the might of the socialist community in the interests of peace and security in Europe, Southeast Asia and the world over.

"The Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria have always given strong support to the three Indochinese people's national construction and defense and warmly welcomed the three Indochinese countries' initiatives for building peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia.

"The Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam rejoice at the fraternal Bulgarian people's great achievements in building a developed socialist society and fully support Bulgaria's initiative for turning the Balkans into a peaceful, stable and nuclear-free zone."

"In celebration of the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Bulgaria treaty," NHAN DAN says in conclusion, "We express our heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the government and the people of Bulgaria for their effective support and assistance and fraternal cooperation. The Vietnamese people will do all they can to continue developing their solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the spirit of the treaty, in the interests of the two peoples and of the socialist community as a whole."

NHAN DAN ON PARTY BUILDING ON NORTHERN BORDER

BK301624 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Tran Quynh: "Strengthen the Militancy of Grassroots Party Organizations in Northern Border Areas"]

[Text] For the northern mountain and border provinces, making grassroots party organizations pure and strong is a constant requirement of party building work. Because these provinces are compelled to cope directly with the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, strengthening their party organizations at the grassroots level has become an urgent need.

In recent years, the campaign for the development of grassroots party organizations in the border areas has been vigorously stepped up. The number of relatively strong party organizations and party chapters has further increased each year. All party organizations in the border areas have exerted great efforts to direct the tasks of strengthening and consolidating national defense, maintaining political security, countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, setting up combat villages and hamlets, intensifying defense lines, and building people's war positions to counterattack against enemy land-grabbing operations. Cadres and party members in the border areas have played a leading, exemplary, and heroic role in both combat and production activities. Various mass organizations, particularly the militia forces and youth and women's unions, have been consolidated and strengthened. By gallantly and energetically performing their combat and combat support duties, these mass organizations have been able to smash many enemy attacks and capture many enemy scouts and commandos. Meanwhile, solidarity among all nationalities has been strengthened.

Along with providing guidance for combat activities and the preservation of security, all grassroots party organizations in the border areas have constantly improved their leadership over economic development, especially agricultural production. Grain shortages have been overcome in many villages and hamlets. Many villages have even produced enough grain to keep in reserve or to deliver to the state as part of their contribution to national construction. Some villages have derived considerable income from planting industrial crops and producing export goods. The lives of the people of various nationalities have stabilized step by step and have improved in many localities. This is the result of the leadership of grassroots party organizations in exploiting the latent potential and advantages of the mountain areas. Through their leadership over combat and production activities and the revolutionary movement in the mountain areas, party organizations in the border areas have constantly been consolidated, their leadership ability has further improved, and their cadres and members have matured steadily.

However, the progress made by grassroots party organizations in the border areas is uneven. In certain localities, grassroots party organizations remain weak and still cannot carry out party development work vigorously due to a shortage of cadres and the poor quality of party members. Some of them still do not understand thoroughly the two strategic tasks and still do not improve their leadership over economic development or the development of their localities' latent potential and advantages. Adequate attention has not yet been paid by the provinces and districts concerned to guiding and assisting these party organizations in overcoming difficulties.

Many uniform measures are required to overcome these shortcomings and deficiencies. Of these measures, the effort of each party chapter and party organization and of every cadre and party member to surge forward is decisive.

The party building task in the border area is aimed at implementing the central task of consolidating grassroots party organizations and perfecting the contingents of cadres and party members in the struggle to strengthen party chapters in a short period of time. The grassroots party organizations should intensify education for their members to know thoroughly the two strategic duties of their localities and units, strive to develop the economy and culture, and strengthen national defense and security.

Border defense is an extremely important task. The purpose and scope of the political and ideological education task is to make all people thoroughly understand the line of people's warfare and all-people national defense, mobilize patriotism and love of socialism among the people of all nationalities, clearly analyze the cruel long-range plots of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, build each village and each hamlet into a production unit and a stalwart fortress, and satisfactorily organize, develop, and consolidate the combat and combat standby militia forces.

At the same time, all party chapters and organizations must intensify leadership over economic and cultural development; concentrate on resolving the food problem; develop all the strengths in terms of forests, industrial crops, and animal raising; well exploit the potential of labor and land in each primary installation; and reorganize the population in connection with the reorganization of production and the development of combat villages and hamlets. Border villages are now faced with the major problem of having to resolutely wipe out open air markets along the border in order to deny the enemy the chance to take advantage of the issue of ethnic nationalities to establish connections and plant spies and commandos. Superstition, bad customs, and backwardness must also be eradicated. While in combat or combat standby, grassroots party organizations in the border area must also be concerned with caring for the livelihood of the people of all nationalities. On the basis of implementing these duties, we must train and forge cadres and party members and build strong and wholesome party organizations.

In the task of building and consolidating grassroots party organizations in the border area, the objective of politically wholesome party organizations must be emphasized. It is very important to perfect the contingents of key cadres for each village to include secretaries, chairmen of people's committees, chiefs of cooperatives, chiefs of public security, village unit headmen, and militia platoon leaders. The activities in party chapters should be firmly maintained with higher political and ideological quality and contents. The party chapters will discuss the practical policies and tasks of localities on the basis of thoroughly understanding the policies and lines of the party and state. Party members in the border area must be loyal, hold a definitely firm stand, thoroughly know their duty and the situation and boundary between us and the enemy, and build up their will and perseverance in opposing the Chinese expansionists.

Political and ideological indoctrination must be carried out in combination with the improvement of the conception of the struggle between the two paths. It is necessary to prudently manage party members, assign work appropriately to each of them, and resolutely expel degraded and degenerated elements from the party. Work related to party development must be performed on a regular basis aimed at strengthening the militancy of grassroots party organizations. Through activities concerning national defense and security, daily work, production, and the shaping of a new lifestyle and a new economy, all party chapters must select outstanding persons for admission into the party after training.

The border areas are mostly inhabited by people of various minority groups. To recruit new party members in these areas, it is necessary to pay attention to the characteristics and specific conditions of their localities and to consider primarily their consciousness and practical activities. It is also necessary to struggle against the tendency to underrate the quality of those eligible for party membership and overcome erroneous viewpoints on "reference" or the practice of requiring a level of education that is too high.

Bach Dich and Phu Lung villages and the 3d Battalion of the local armed forces of Hoang Lien Son Province have recruited party members from among persons who have proven themselves in combat and production. However, because they are not well educated, these party members have then been sent to further their education. If the recruitment of new party members in the border villages is carried out satisfactorily, favorable conditions will be created for the training of cadres on the spot. Training a firm contingent of cadres for the mountain areas, especially the border districts and villages, is an urgent need. Therefore, it is necessary to focus the training of cadres on the young and able-bodied forces. Van Hoa village (Hoang Lien Son) and Yen Khost village (Lang Son) have selected discharged soldiers and middle school graduates for training to become local cadres, thus furnishing a good experience.

It is necessary to select mainly local people for training to become cadres and, at the same time, to pay attention to sending additional cadres to the mountain and border areas. Experience shows that thanks to the dispatch of a large number of cadres from other places to work in Muong Te District for decades, this district has been able to train a firm and strong contingent of local cadres. It was the number of cadres from other places which played a major role in training cadres for Muong Te District and various villages from among the local people. Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau Provinces have also paid attention to setting up schools for ethnic teenagers and youths to create conditions for various localities to train their own cadres.

To strengthen grassroots party organizations in the northern border areas, it is necessary to have the assistance, leadership, and guidance of the district and provincial party committees. Meanwhile, the campaign to consolidate grassroots party organizations must be carried out in combination with the struggle to strengthen district party organizations and the district level.

PROCUREMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS URGED

BK271114 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 26 September editorial: "Implement the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum Resolution, Improve the Collection and Purchase of Agricultural Products"]

[Text] The socialist state with its function of socioeconomic management should firmly seize the increasingly greater commodity funds in order to control all activities of the national economy in accordance with a unified plan and to meet the production and consumption demands of society in a timely manner.

The collection and purchase of agricultural products holds an important position in the procurement task as a whole to put the sources of goods under state control. Among our people's present demands for items of everyday life, agricultural products and food products account for more than 70 percent.

Implementing well the task of collecting and purchasing agricultural and food products is of decisive significance not only in guaranteeing the planned supply of staple goods to workers, cadres, and Armed Forces members, in stabilizing the laboring people's livelihood, in securing raw materials for the processing industry and creating more export goods, and in supporting the struggle to maintain prices and manage the market, but also in tightening the peasant-worker relationship.

Thoroughly understanding the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution, many localities and functional sectors have recently begun to improve their task of collecting and purchasing agricultural products by rearranging their organizations, specifically dividing labor and responsibility, and guiding purchases and sales in a more alert, flexible, and timely manner.

The two forms of purchasing under the two-way contracts and at prices agreed upon have been initially applied by many localities in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's plenum resolution and state guidance, and have been welcomed by large numbers of peasants. On the basis of developed production the amounts of agricultural and food products collected and purchased in the past 9 months have much increased over the same period last year, hovering around 70 percent of the annual plan norm. They are pork, beef, peanut, legumes, tea, tobacco, jute, and rush. As for the number one strategic commodity -- that is grain -- the situation is satisfactory despite unfavorable weather conditions. The north has completed the procurement of 5th-month spring crops and the south is procuring the summer-fall crops, displaying the highest effort.

Although this progress is encouraging, compared to the increased results of production, the levels attained in collecting and purchasing agricultural and food products are still incommensurate. The state is still unable to control large segments of agricultural products and commodities. A considerable amount of agricultural and food products -- not only in the areas of scattered companion crop cultivation but also in the concentrated areas of crop cultivation and animal raising -- is still siphoned off to the free market into the hands of private traders, speculators, and smugglers. Facts in some localities have shown that in some areas if such commodities as pork and sugar can be balanced locally, there will be not only enough such commodities for local consumers according to provincial plans, but also some excess for delivery to the central government. However, as a result of inadequate collection and purchase, these commodities have fallen into the hands of private traders and there are not enough commodities to replenish rations to cadres, workers, civil servants, and Armed Forces members.

Meanwhile, in some localities, despite insufficient an supply of commodities from the central government, the monthly rations can always be replenished as prescribed due to the effort of local authorities' to coordinate well purchases with sales, exploit the local sources of goods, and surge forward to provide for themselves.

The unsatisfactory performance in some localities is caused by slow improvement of the task of collecting and purchasing products, emphatic application of administrative measures, and failure to combine well the three economic, educational, and administrative measures. While the collecting and purchasing network is already loose, it is also duplicated. Worse still is the authoritative behavior of the personnel who interfere. Moreover, the tasks of managing the market and transforming private traders in localities are not intensified.

In his address at the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, General Secretary Le Duan said: The socialist state must quickly unify management to monopolize dealing in those commodities of great significance to the people's livelihood and welfare, primarily grain and strategic materials.

In order to allow the state to collect, purchase, and firmly control all commodities, one of the immediate tasks in improving the collection and purchase of agricultural products is to divide clearly and rationally the selling and purchasing duties and responsibilities among the central sectors, between the central sectors and local authorities, and between state-run trade and marketing cooperatives, ending the situation in which many sectors and agencies compete in the same area in selling and purchasing the same commodities.

The organization of a network to guide purchases and sales should be very alert, flexible, and timely and should deal satisfactorily with the problems of prices, finances, banking, delivery, receiving, shipping, and packing. In the process of collecting and purchasing, we should emphasize the uniform application of three economic, financial, and educational measures.

The recent experiences of some provinces and districts in mobilizing grain and in collecting and purchasing agricultural and food products with good results show that the party committees and administration at all levels have organized close coordination among sectors and mass organizations and succeeded in motivating the peasants to realize clearly their duty and interests in selling products to the state and in overcoming difficulties in terms of goods, finances, and shipping facilities. They have provided guidance for the pricing, financial, and banking sectors to improve work, and have performed in a more alert and flexible manner to enable the state to collect, purchase, and control more goods quickly and completely.

While developing state-run trade, we should simultaneously build and consolidate the network of marketing cooperatives that will make proxy purchases and operate as sale agents for the state-run trade. The state collecting and purchasing organizations should sign contracts with producers at the very beginning of the crops season and organize the timely shipment of materials and consumer goods promptly to serve the demands of production and life so as to control products at their original sources and stop the situation of competitive sales and purchases in markets.

The tasks that we should carry out consistently are to educate cadres and trade personnel on socialist behavior toward selling and purchasing activities, to enhance socialist qualities and ethics, to stay close to producers so as to serve production well, not to be authoritative and corrupt, not to make under-the-counter deal to siphon off state goods to dishonest traders and free market, and to avoid causing trouble to the people.

The results of improving the collection and purchase of agricultural products are reflected by the success in ensuring state control over more agricultural products and goods with every passing day, in satisfactorily implementing the two-way economic contracts with peasants, in helping tighten the relations of the peasant-worker alliance, and in immediately making considerable contributions to the struggle to stabilize prices, manage the market, and establish a new socialist order on the front of distribution and circulation.

CONFERENCE IN HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES

04292058 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 29 -- A conference was recently held by the "Jose Marti" College of Agriculture on the outskirts of Hanoi to review the application of technical advances to agricultural production.

It was attended by Pham The Duet, vice chairman and general secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; Minh Dat, member of the Hanoi party committee and chairman of the Hanoi Association of Collective Farmers, and others.

In her report at the conference, director of the college, Prof. Nguyen Thi Nhi Huong said that ever since its founding thirty years ago, the college has focussed efforts on solving major problems in farming as well as stockraising techniques, especially in rice farming.

The college has obtained initial but encouraging successes in the selection of suitable rice strains which has helped to adopt a more rational cropping calendar and to increase rice yield in many agricultural co-operatives. The college has sent its teachers and students to agricultural co-ops for practice in the outlying districts of the capital city. The college has made multiple land surveys and drawn up soil maps for 31 co-ops in Gia Lam District, carried out intensive growing of Azolla Pinnata, a protein-rich fertilizer, and worked out composite schemes to combat rice pests, etc. The college has also a modified tractor to suit the muddy soil in the area and helped the cooperatives effectively cope with cattle diseases especially in the cold season.

BORDER PROVINCES COMMENDED ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK290907 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Food, despite many difficulties in production resulting from the acts of sabotage and provocation by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and from unfavorable weather conditions, the provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, and Bac Thai have fulfilled and overfulfilled their grain procurement tasks for the 5th-month spring crop in 1984.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers warmly commended the cadres and people of the three provinces for having maintained high morale in production, combat, and combat preparedness, thus scoring success in production and outstandingly fulfilling their grain procurement task.

NHAN DAN URGES DILIGENCE IN FOOD CROP PLANTING

BK301427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN] 28 September editorial: "In Making Preparations for the Winter-Spring Crop, Pay Attention to Both Rice and Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] The party Central Committee has stressed in many resolutions on agricultural development that in order to firmly resolve the grain issue we must strive to develop both rice and subsidiary food crops. The simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions with the scientific and technological revolution being the kingpin has enabled agriculture to take new steps forward, changing the patterns of crop cultivation and livestock breeding, broadly applying intensive cultivation, and planting various types of agricultural produce that give both high yield and a large production with the aim of meeting the demand for grain and food and at the same time, expanding exports.

Rice cultivation has leaped forward in terms of yield. From a few areas that scored 5 metric tons of paddy per hectare annually, greater and more widespread progress has been recorded in this regard. At present many areas have attained a per-hectare rice yield of 6-7 metric tons per crop season. In the 1983-84 winter-spring crop season, 4 provinces and 57 districts and cities in the country recorded a per-hectare yield topping 4 metric tons; and more than 500 cooperatives and production collectives exceeded the 5-metric ton level.

Beside the achievements in rice production, the cultivation of subsidiary food crops is very important. Though subsidiary food crops account for 12 to over 40 percent of the total grain output, they have not been developed accordingly. Both the cultivated area dropped from 2.758 million metric tons in 1980 to only about 2.3 million metric tons in 1983. In the 1983-84 winter-spring food crops season, the cultivated area was only equal to 94.5 percent of that in the previous season, and production output dropped by 34,000 metric tons. Even more serious decrements in winter food crop acreage and output were reported in the northern provinces. Food crop yields per hectare were also very low -- about 1 metric ton for corn, 4-6 metric tons for sweet potatoes, and 7-8 metric tons for potatoes. Therefore, in spite of the considerable increase in rice yield, the total grain production volume has increased only slightly because of the decrease in food crop output. Certain localities, especially where the rice acreage is small, have encountered big difficulties in grain; and consequently, livestock breeding has developed at a slow pace.

There are many causes for the decrease in food crop production such as inclement weather and failure to meet the crop cultivation schedule. Nevertheless, the basic cause is that due attention has not been given to subsidiary food crops. Foods are not considered an important part of the daily diet, and comprehensive guidance has not been given to the production of food crops. To date, no efforts have been made to ensure high food crop yields through building material and technical bases, making scientific and technological investments, devising appropriate policies, and organizing production activities. Food crops have not been turned into widely marketable products, and surplus food crops are often left to rot. Low productivity, poor economic efficiency, and inappropriate investment policies constitute the main obstacle that prevent the development of food crops.

Our potentials for enlarging the area put under food crops and practicing intensive food crop cultivation are very great. The Bac Bo lowlands and the southern part of former Zone 4 can either enlarge the winter and summer-fall crop areas by using double-crop ricefields, or plant two short-term food crops during the winter-spring crop season instead of only one long-term food crop. Summer-fall food crops can be planted from the southern part of former Zone 4 to the central coastal provinces. The Central Highlands and Eastern Nam Bo can plant two short-term food crops during the rainy season. The Mekong River delta can plant spring-summer food crops in double-crop ricefields or fields put under long-term 10th-month rice. The mountainous and midland provinces in the north can plant food crops in lands slated for the winter-spring crop but left fallow. Nationwide, the land area that can be put under food crops -- including land exclusively reserved for food crops, vegetables, and short-term industrial crops; land planted to only one 10th-month rice crop; and land put under one rice crop and one food crop -- totals more than 3.5 million hectares, but we have put into use only half of this area.

To better exploit the land and vigorously and firmly develop food crops, it is necessary to reorganize the production of food crops, shifting from a system of self-supplied production for self-sufficiency to commodity production. Area enlargement must be linked with intensive cultivation; and production with processing, circulation, and consumption.

On the basis of land and weather characteristics and customs, each region and each establishment must correctly establish a food crop cultivation pattern, set up exclusive food crop areas for intensive cultivation, practice multicropping, combine concentrated with scattered production, uniformly apply various intensive cultivation techniques, use new crop varieties, set up high-yield food crop areas, and invest in building the necessary material-technical bases for producing a large volume of marketable food crops. By accelerating the production of food crops along the line of intensive cultivation, we will be able to increase the grain production volume and at the same time, make land available for planting other crops that have a higher export value.

Joining other sectors concerned in the development of food crops, the scientific and technological sector must serve the grassroots more satisfactorily by supplying high-yield crop varieties and technical processes that can be successfully applied to each type of crop and each type of land.

Firmly resolving the grain problem constitutes a difficult and hard struggle that calls for the highest efforts by all our party and people to step up the production of both rice and food crops. In 1985 and especially in the coming winter and winter-spring crop seasons, the entire country must strive to bring about a new change in the production of food crops as concerns both area and yield. Of the main food crops, efforts must be made to increase the production of corn by enlarging the corn area to 400,000-500,000 hectares and bringing the corn yield to 1.5-2 metric tons per hectare. In the winter and winter-spring crop seasons, we must strive to plant 25,000-26,000 hectares of corn and attain a per-hectare yield of 1.5 metric tons. Corn is a type of grain that has the highest nitrogen content after rice. Assuming that the nitrogen content of wheat is 1, that of corn is calculated to be 1.58. Corn is easy to grow and process, and it can be used as food for man as well as a valuable source of feed for livestock.

With highest efforts and by employing comprehensive and positive measures, we can overcome the shortcomings plaguing the production of food crops and at the same time, gradually create the necessary material and technical conditions for vigorously developing food crops right in the coming crop seasons. Shifting the production of food crops from a system of self-supplied production for self-sufficiency on a small scale to commodity production in order to create a larger production volume of food crops is a difficult long-term undertaking that requires the harmonious application of technical and socioeconomic measures as well as production, processing, and circulation methods.

Under the light of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, it is certain that by strongly developing the spirit of collective mastery, initiative, and creativity of all establishments and localities and especially of the district level, by boldly improving the mechanism of management, and by adopting correct policies, we will be able to develop food crops even more vigorously, thereby contributing to firmly resolving the grain problem in our country.

BRIEFS

CEMA AID TO INDUSTRY -- Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- Member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is helping Vietnam to expand its light industries, particularly knitwear, wool and jute industries. In 1983, with CMEA assistance, Vietnam produced more than 20 million pieces of knitwear, 4,000 tons of jute yarn and 80,000 tons of natural silk. European specialist countries are also helping Vietnam's food industry with the aim of boosting its food production not only to meet domestic demands, but also to expand food export and repayment capacity. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 29 Sep 84 OW]

AUSTRALIADEMONSTRATORS ABOARD U.S. DESTROYER ARRESTED

BK291352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Perth, Australia, Sept 29 (AFP) -- Police arrested eight peace demonstrators who refused to leave a U.S. destroyer in Fremantle Harbour today after staging an anti-nuclear protest on board. They were among about 40 members of a protest group, Project Ice Berg, who boarded the U.S.S. Cushing with other visitors. Once on the ship, the protesters unfurled banners opposing visits by nuclear powered or armed ships to Fremantle, western Australia's major port.

Those arrested were reported charged with hindering police and were expected to appear in court next week. The ship was closed to the public after the incident. A spokeswoman for Project Ice Berg, Jane Hutchinson, said the closure was a victory for her group. The public should not look on naval vessels as "a novelty or a side show alley type attraction," she said.

HOUSE CENSURES PEACOCK FOR 'RECKLESS' CLAIMS

BK021317 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, is claiming victory after a bitter debate in the House of Representatives on the issue of organized crime. The government successfully moved to censure the opposition leader, Mr Peacock, who failed to meet the challenge to name the criminals he alleged Mr Hawke associates with and took his orders from. Instead Mr Peacock continued to demand answers as to why the Costigan Royal Commission into organized crime was wound up early and why the new National Crime Authority lacked real power.

Mr Hawke then moved to censure Mr Peacock accusing him of failing to substantiate willful and reckless claims that the prime minister had attempted to undermine the credibility of the National Crime Authority and so weakened the fight against organized crime. Mr Hawke argued that the government had substantially increased fundings for the fight against organized crime while the opposition when in government had allowed organized crime to flourish. The prime minister's censure motion against the opposition leader was passed after 2 and 1/2 hours of debate.

PAPUA NEW GUINEANAMALIU DISCUSSES BORDER ISSUES IN U.N. ADDRESS

BK020709 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea says it is not satisfied with most of the replies it has received from Indonesia about alleged violations of its sovereignty. The reservations were voiced by Papua New Guinea's foreign affairs minister, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, during an address to the United Nations General Assembly. Mr Namaliu said Papua New Guinea had protested on several occasions in recent years about what it believed were violations of its territorial integrity. These violations had included intrusions by military aircraft, and the destruction of a village near its border with Irian Jaya. Mr Namaliu said that in only one case did the Indonesian Government admit a mistake had been made, that it had been unintentional, and had publicly apologized. On the refugee problem, Mr Namaliu said he wanted to make it quite clear that it was up to his government to decide who should remain in Papua New Guinea. He said that since February more than 10,000 Indonesian citizens had crossed the border and had remained in Papua New Guinea contrary to law and established procedures. Mr Namaliu stressed that border crossers who did not qualify for refugee status in the normal way could be expected to return to their homes in Indonesia.

EDITORIAL ON UN DROP OF TIMOR ISSUE FROM AGENDA

BK300934 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Victory at the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] In the discussions to approve the items to be put on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly's current session, the members of the General Assembly decided day before yesterday to postpone discussions on East Timor, like last year. This is indeed a diplomatic and political victory for Indonesia and a defeat for those who are opposed to the integration of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia. It shows an unmistakable trend that the number of countries which are supporting the opposition is declining and those supporting the integration or at least questioning the relevancy of further discussions on East Timor is increasing. As a matter of fact, in the past member countries which supported the opposition were never more than 30 percent of the total members of the General Assembly, while the overwhelming majority of the member countries either supported the integration or absented or abstained from voting.

In 1981, at the 36th session of the General Assembly the difference between the "yes" and "no" votes cast was 12. But by the 37th session in 1982 the resolution opposing the integration was passed by a narrow margin of 4 votes. Actually the margin was 2 because two of the absentee member countries informed the United Nations secretary general later that if they had been present they would have voted against the resolution. It is hoped that the postponement of the discussions for the second time will lead to the deletion of the question of East Timor from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly.

Taking into consideration vigorous diplomatic offensive launched by Indonesia in Africa, Latin America, the Pacific, Scandinavia, and the Middle East, it is probable that the already narrow margin would be reduced too, if debates on the East Timor question are not postponed, and Indonesia had been preparing itself for the debates. Anyway, the postponement is good enough for Indonesia hoping that every member country will eventually forget the question. Therefore Indonesia does not either oppose the postponement, or support it. But this diplomatic and political victory should not make Indonesia self-complacent, because victory has not yet been won completely. Indonesia will have to continue its fight till the question of East Timor is deleted from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, or forgotten for good. Indonesia will have to be always watchful because the question may be raised by Indonesia's opponents in the lesser bodies of the United Nations.

In order not only to retain the present international support but also to increase it, Indonesia will have to continue and accelerate the pace of all round development in the province of East Timor, gain more initiative in diplomatic and political approaches abroad, and provide the world with adequate and accurate information. These two pronged approaches are condition sine qua non for Indonesia's complete victory over the question of East Timor.

MUSLIM SCHOLARS REAFFIRM ALLEGIANCE TO STATE

BK020513 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Elder Muslim scholars have expressed concern over "the Tandjungpriok incident" and reaffirmed their attitude in steadfastly maintaining the Islamic principle of allegiance to a government as long as it does not advocate infidelity or disobedience to God. This attitude was stated by K.H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin to President Suharto at his residence on Cendana Street on Friday night.

He and seven other prominent Muslim scholars held a 45-minute meeting with the president.

The Muslim scholars were K.H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin, K.H. Ali Masyum, K.H. Idham Khalid, K.H. Ali Syafei, K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, K.H. Masykur, and young Muslim scholar Abdul Rakhman Wahid. As many as 10 Muslim scholars were scheduled to be present at the meeting with President Suharto, but three scholars, K.H. Akhmad Sidik from Jember, Anwar Mussadad from Bandung, and K.H. Makhrus Ali from Kediri, were ill.

Following the meeting, Abdul Rakhman acting as spokesman again quoted the statement of the elder Muslim scholars on allegiance to the government, adding that "this is the fundamental attitude of Islam." He added that the Nahdatul Ulama [an Islamic group within the United Development Party to which the scholars belong] would always contribute to creating a calm situation and harmonious conditions in society and would oppose methods incompatible with the Islamic laws on the settlement of differences of opinion.

"The president happily welcomed the attitude of the Islamic scholars and went on to say that social organizations, especially Islamic organizations like the Nahdatul Ulama, should guide their followers to carry out religious laws to the best of their ability," Abdul Rakhman Wahid quoted the head of state as saying.

MURDANI VIEWS ROLE OF JOURNALISTS IN PUBLIC OPINION

BK020443 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Scepticism and an insincere attitude in comprehending and implementing Pancasila are a weakness that can be exploited by anti-Pancasila elements to penetrate and instill other philosophies or ideologies in the Indonesian nation. In the past unsteady comprehension of Pancasila caused conceptions such the political manifesto, the nationalism-religion-communism concept, and others to grow very easily to the point that the influence of the Indonesian Communist Party was difficult to control.

The commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and concurrently the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Pangkopkamtib], General L.B. Murdani, was addressing a selective meeting of editors-in-chief and chairmen of the provincial chapters of the Indonesian Journalists' Association in Jakarta on Friday night. The meeting was convened within the context of providing lectures on national vigilance. He said further that inadequate comprehension of Pancasila had misled some religious and devout Indonesians to believe that Pancasila intended to do away with religious life.

As a result of their inadequate comprehension of Pancasila, religious Indonesians have been influenced to contradict Pancasila with religion. Motivated by our awareness of the consequences of such a belief, efforts to consolidate further the comprehension of Pancasila must be made absolutely by all Indonesian people. "The survival of national and political life based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution represents the eternal interest of the Indonesian nation," the Pangkopkamtib added. He also said that on the basis of this principle, Indonesian journalists can play a major role in achieving national unity, integrity, and stability. The journalists have together with the masses under their guidance the ability to create public opinion in accordance with their desirable directions.

Accordingly, the Indonesian journalists should be aware of their role. Thus, news and information presented to the public will not create negative public opinion.

MALAYSIACOMMUNIST PARTY SENDS MESSAGE ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK011429 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee's 25 September Message to CPC Central Committee on 35th Founding Anniversary of PRC]

[Text] Beloved comrades, on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC, we, on behalf of all communist party of Malaya [CPM] members, all commanders and soldiers of the Malayan People's Army, and the Malayan people, joyfully extend our warmest congratulations and highest respects to you, comrades, and through you, to all CPC members, all PLA commanders and soldiers, and the Chinese people.

The founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949 marked a fundamental victory for the new Chinese democratic revolution. It was another great victory for all mankind following the victories of the great socialist revolution in Russia and the antifascist world war. It considerably weakened international imperialism, dealt a devastating blow to the world colonial system, and encouraged the development of the world revolutionary movement. The victory of the Chinese revolution was a victory for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's thought. Mao Zedong's thought is a combination of the general truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China.

The new Chinese democratic revolution is a long-term, complex and large-scale revolution under the leadership of the CPC and a revolution in a big country in the east which is the most populous country in the world. The main experience of this revolution has a great [word indistinct] significance for all oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world.

For the past 35 years, the CPC-led Chinese people have successfully carried out socialist transformation, completed the transition from the new democracy to socialism, firmly consolidated the socialist system; and scored great achievements in socialist development. The PRC is the main pillar of world peace and progress for mankind. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, particularly since the 12th CPC National Congress, and thanks to the correct guidelines, directions, and policies, 1 billion heroic Chinese people have scored brilliant results in their struggle to develop a strong socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

We sincerely hope that the CPC-led Chinese people will continue to achieve new and greater victories in their struggle to develop a modern socialist, highly civilized, and broadly democratic country; to push for the reunification of the motherland; to support the struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations for liberation; to resist hegemonism; to defend world peace, and encourage progress for mankind.

Long live the PRC!

Long live the militant friendship between the peoples of Malaya and the PRC!

[Signed] CPM Central Committee, 25 September 1984

BUSINESS DAY DISCUSSES IMF LOAN CRITERION

HK011622 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 84 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will approve the Philippine request for a standby credit arrangement only after the government succeeds in convincing "at least a majority" of the country's 483 creditor-banks to agree to reschedule debts and provide new financing, BUSINESS DAY sources in the community here said. The government had expected that it had to forge an agreement only with the Advisory Committee of the banks in order to get the IMF approval. Its plan was for the 12-bank committee to endorse the rescue package to the other international banks and for government representatives to undertake the so-called "roadshow" to convince those banks.

The sources said the new IMF requirement was delayed only last week, and nearly all of the heads of foreign banking units in Manila have been asked by their head offices to go to their New York offices to assist in the negotiations. The sources said the announced talks between the government representatives and the international banks scheduled to start today will involve not only the Advisory Committee but most of the 483 bank creditors. They added that one of the Advisory Committee's "communication subcommittee" has been asked to communicate immediately to all the banks the terms of the proposed financial package. The sources also said it will be up to the IMF and the Advisory Committee to define the term "majority of the banks," whether it simply means a 50 percent of the banks plus one.

"What the IMF wants is an assurance that the rescheduling package would be supported by the major banks, could be counted on to convince the smaller banks," a foreign banker noted. "It would, however, require a lot of arm-twisting on the part of the big banks since, in most past cases of debt rescheduling, a lot of small banks just wanted to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire."

Only a few of the 483 banks account for the bulk of the country's loans. One estimate is that 25 banks account for 50 percent of the obligations. To raise "new money" being asked, previously estimated at \$1.65 billion, each bank would raise 10 percent of its present exposure in the Philippines. All of the banks therefore would have to agree to the rescheduling package.

A source in government said many small international banks had been involved in the so-called "jumbo loans" of the Central Bank. These were syndicated borrowings of the CB at relatively low costs, intended for relending to local industries needing dollar funds. The small banks contributed only a small portion of those loans and joined the syndications for prestige, the source said. The problem now, the source noted, is that many of these small banks are willing to write off their lendings instead of increasing their exposures by contributing to the "new money" pool. The source said loan syndications by various countries in the past had been so extensive that even a Philippine commercial bank was involved in a jumbo loan to Brazil. "The irony of it was that the bank had to remit about \$44,000 after our own moratorium, to contribute to the new money required by Brazil."

President Marcos himself has said the negotiations with the country's creditor-banks will be "difficult" adding that "several foreign banks are playing hard to get." He also noted that the publicity of the anti-government rallies and demonstrations may make the negotiations more difficult. Some foreign banks may interpret the rallies as a sign of instability of the government and may use them as a basis for their decisions on the proposed financial package, Marcos said. The fear is that some creditor-banks, particularly the "small ones," might refuse to reschedule Philippine debts because of unreliability and instability of the government.

If some foreign banks will refuse to reschedule Philippine debts, the government may ask bigger banks which have the larger exposures, to take over the loans of the small banks and put up the amounts required.

The key concern of the IMF in its new requirement is the provision of new loans as contained in the proposed package. Most of the 27 debt-rescheduling cases worldwide involve no new money. Many banks did not want to extend loans to a country with little debt-repaying capability in the succeeding years.

An IMF study of the terms and conditions of bank debt restructurings in 27 countries in the past several years has noted that it was only in nine cases where new money was involved. Data in the IMF study indicated that the \$1.65 billion the Philippines is seeking will be bigger than the new loans given to Argentina (\$1.5 billion medium term loan approved in 1983, excluding bridging loan of \$1.1 billion), Chile \$1.3 billion in 1983), Ecuador (\$431 million), Jamaica (\$88.5 million), Nicaragua (\$150 million), Peru (\$450 million), and Yugoslavia (\$1 billion).

Details of the Philippine debt rescheduling request have not been disclosed by government. An IMF staff report submitted to the Fund's Executive Board about three months ago pointed out: "The Philippine authorities have requested assistance from official sources and from the international banking community to reschedule obligations falling due from October 17, 1984, to cover the current account deficit, scheduled outflows on capital account, and certain other priority payments. Collaboration on four projects has been requested from commercial banks: (I) the rollover of about \$4.1 billion of short-term credits falling due in this period; (II) the maintenance of some \$2.2 billion of trade-related short-term lines of credit; (III) the rescheduling of about \$650 million of amortizations related to medium- and long-term debt falling due in the period October 17, 1983 to December 31, 1984; and (IV) the provision of new financial loans to cover part of the unfinanced gap after rescheduling."

The IMF staff report also referred to an assumption that "the amounts rescheduled by commercial banks in 1984 and 1985, as well as their new loans, would have 10-year maturities with a grace period of five years." It also noted that payments due to foreign banks and to (or guaranteed by) official bilateral agencies "are estimated at \$1.1 billion in 1984 and \$1.2 billion in 1985."

FOUR KILLED IN SEP NPA ATTACK IN SAMAR

HK021152 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Four persons, including a PC [Philippine Constabulary] sergeant, were killed in an NPA attack in the municipal building in Arteche, eastern Samar. A report received by Camp Crame said one of the rebels was also killed in the attack, which took place last September 24. More on this from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] In a report to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -- Integrated National Police] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, Brigadier General Cesar Villarin, PC-INP Region 8 **commander**, said the armed group was led by (Cirio Aden), alias Commander Raul, district **guerrilla unit leader** of the Samar Island regional party committee. As Villarin said, the armed group attacked at 7 o'clock in the morning and withdrew after a 2-hour clash with seven policemen. The rebels burned the Philippine national flag hoisted at the Arteche National (hall), the INP banner, and some INP documents. They also took with them some firearms from the police station. Villarin told Gen Ramos that the burning of the Philippine flag was an outrageous desecration and proves that the New People's Army are not really the freedom fighters they claim to be. The attack made by the NPA's on the Arteche municipal building was the seventh they staged in eastern Samar since the start of the year, Villarin reported to Gen Ramos. [end recording]

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